"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,136. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

LENINE REPORTED DEAD; WAS SHOT BY A GIRL; HAIG TAKES PERONNE AND 2,000 PRISONERS; PRESIDENT ASKS THE NATION'S UTMOST EFFORT

LENINE'S ASSASSIN CAUGHT

Official Bolshevist Paper Says She Is Girl of Intellectual Class.

ATTACK MADE IN FACTORY

Premier Had Been Addressing a Meeting of Laborers in Works at Moscow.

HELD UP BY TWO WOMEN

Both Shot at Him, Vienna Hears—Official Report Saturday Had Lenine Improving.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, who was shot twice by an assassin last Friday night at Moscow, has died of his wounds, according to a telegram from Petrograd to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen.

The latest official news concerning Lenine's condition is in the form of two bulletins by Russian wireless, timed 7:30 and 8:30 Saturday evening respectively. These bulletins described his general condition as good, with immediate danger past, and stated that no complications had arisen.

A medical bulletin issued at 11 o'clock Saturday morning at Petrograd, and received here by Russian wireless service, says that Lenine had a disturbed night. The bulletin adds:

"Pulse 112, temperature 37, Centigrade, (98.6 Fahrenheit, normal.) The effusion of blood in the pleura is not increasing.

Condition Serious, Stockholm Hears.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—News has been received here of an attempt on the life of Nikolai Lenine. One of the bullets damaged his left lung, and, although Lenine is conscious and seemingly confident, it is feared his condition is more serious than at first supposed. There is internal hemorrhage and his pulse is very weak.

This is not the first attempt on Lenine's life and the fact that there have not been many more is not due to any efficient bodyguard. Rumors have been continually out about that Lenine never moved without guards. This is untrue, both concerning him and Trotzky. Both Trotzky and Lenine laughed at the efforts of their assistants to protect them. Trotzky, for example, more than once, impatiently waiting for a motor, set off on foot until pursued and captured by his secretary.

There is nothing easier than for one to go straight into the National Hotel and into Lenine's private room. Lenine is seldom accompanied by more than his own secretary or his wife, whereas Kerensky never moved, in Moscow conference or Democratic Assembly, unaccompanied by two armed adjutants. Lenine wanders about by himself, sits where he chooses, here or there, even in such conferences as that which ratified the Brest-Litovsk peace, where feeling ran very high, and some such attempt might easily have been expected.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—The condition of Nikolai Lenine against whose life an attempt was made Friday night, is reported by the Russian newspaper Pravda to be serious, owing to internal hemorrhages, according to a telegram from Moscow. The Pravda says the Premier was shot by a young girl belonging to the intellectual class. She was arrested.

The attack on Lenine was made Friday evening after a meeting of

Continued on Page Seven.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

Coup d'Etat Is Threatened Over Chinese Presidency

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 1.—Indications suggest that a coup d'état is impending over the Presidency. Several Northern Generals have telegraphed from the battlefront to the Government advocating a compromise with the South, also a postponement of the election for President.

Meanwhile the Canton Government announces the withdrawal of troops from Hunan and Kiang-si in order to concentrate at Fukien, suggesting that a compromise has been arranged by the Northern Generals and Southern leaders.

Reports from other sources indicate that President Feng Kuo-chang is endeavoring to obtain a postponement of the election, possibly also in the aim of compromising with the South.

SPAIN NOW SEIZES GERMAN SHIPPING

Cabinet Orders 90 Interned Vessels Taken Over in Compensation for U-Boat Loss.

SPURRED BY NEW SINKING

The Ataz-Mindi, Carrying Coal, Is Torpedoed Despite Madrid's Warning.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 2.—The Spanish Government, after a Cabinet meeting Saturday night, seized one of the interned German steamers, according to a Madrid dispatch to The Daily Mail. This action was taken because of the torpedoing of the Ataz-Mendi.

MADRID, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—The Spanish Government tonight decided to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines.

Foreign Minister Dato announced at the meeting of the Cabinet tonight that the Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying a cargo of coal from England to Spain, had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the vessel was saved.

90 German Ships Interned in Spain.

Spain's decision to seize German shipping lying in Spanish harbors means an enemy loss of ninety vessels and marks another German diplomatic fiasco. Recent cable dispatches on the U-boat situation with regard to Spain have shown that the Dato Ministry, after displaying great reluctance, has been compelled to take action by a tremendous anti-German sentiment which has grown steadily in Spain.

On Aug. 8 Minister Dato briefly announced the dispatch of another note of protest to Germany; and three days later the question of retaliatory measures was again before the Council of Ministers presided over by King Alfonso. A long session occupied principally with discussion of the sinkings ended with a note to Berlin demanding satisfaction. Through London it was ascertained that Spain had threatened to seize all interned German ships, thus making the second note practically an ultimatum. The Dato Cabinet then gave out a résumé of German activities against Spanish shipping, reading in part:

"In the course of the recent meetings held at Madrid the Government considered the international question. As a consequence of the submarine campaign more than 20 per cent. of our merchant marine has been sunk, more than 100 Spanish sailors have perished, a considerable number of Spanish sailors have been wounded, and numbers have been shipwrecked and abandoned. Ships needed exclusively for Spanish use have been torpedoed without the slightest pretext, serious difficulties resulting to navigation."

The German Foreign Office then addressed several notes of "reassurance" to Spain, and followed these with what was in effect a diplomatically worded threat to break relations with Madrid if Spain carried out her intention of taking over German steamships.

A dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES three days ago quoted the Havas Agency as recording a standstill in the German-Spanish exchanges, with Wilhelmstrasse temporizing and even promising a modification of the U-boat war.

President Wilson's Labor Day Message

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Wilson today issued the following appeal to organized labor and to the people of the nation generally to consecrate themselves anew to the task of winning the war against Germany:

My Fellow-Citizens:

Labor Day, 1918, is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize, as we do now, that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that Governments are their servants, not their masters.

This is, therefore, the war of all wars, which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as Governments like that which after long premeditation drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women, and children are to be the fuel.

You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of actual battle. And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and its struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise any one who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere as well as the homes they love in America may be kept sacred and safe, and men, everywhere be free as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension, not only for what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution but a day of consecration also in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend.

We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days, which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades dependent upon one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day.

WOODROW WILSON.

Americans Fight in Belgium; Strongholds Taken by Them

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—For the first time, American troops fought on Belgian soil today.

They captured Voormezeele and were engaged in the operations elsewhere in the same locality.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says he hears the Americans, besides taking Voormezeele, have captured several strong positions between Voormezeele and Ypres.

AUSTRALIAN DASH DOOMED PERONNE

Number of Prisoners Taken by Antipodeans Exceeds Their Losses Ten Times.

TANKS ASSAILED REDOUBTS

Germans in Their Desperate Need of Reserves Use Cavalrymen as Infantry.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Sept. 1.—Peronne has fallen today in consequence of the Australians' brilliant attack yesterday which resulted in the capture of Mont St. Quentin.

One of the fine features of the capture of Mont St. Quentin was the rapid way in which the Australians moved their guns forward over the Somme and fired at close range on the enemy. This was largely due to the work of their engineers at the river crossings. At one of these they discovered several land mines laid by the Germans with trip wires artfully concealed, but they routed them out and prevented their explosion.

Part of the secret of the light Australian losses in this attack was the quick way in which they dived into the German trenches before clearing them, getting shelter there after they had taken 150 prisoners so that the hail of machine gun bullets passed harmlessly over their heads.

In the fighting from Aug. 26 until yesterday morning they took fully ten times more prisoners than their own total casualties, which must be a record in this war.

The individual gallantry of the men reached the high summit of audacity, as when an Australian Corporal in a recent action one day heard his comrades debating how they could destroy an enemy post which was giving them great trouble and said to them:

"That's all right, I'll take it." He slipped one Mill's bomb in his pocket, crawled through tall corn, jumped into the German trench, felled the first man he saw, and by sheer force of spirit so cowed the garrison of the German post that one officer and thirteen men surrendered to him.

It is in the centre of our battle-front, by Bullecourt and Riencourt and Ecoust and Vraucourt, now recaptured by us today, that the enemy has been putting up the fiercest resistance, and that our men have had hard and bitter fighting.

I have narrated how our London lads captured Croiselles a few days ago and went on to Bullecourt, which they took also by grim assault. West Lancashire troops, on their left, had attacked and taken Hendecourt and some of their patrols had entered Riencourt, while on the right of this line of attack some Liverpool and other English troops had entered Ecoust, Dongatte, and Vraucourt.

That was the situation on Thursday and Friday, but under a fierce counterattack this part of our line was hard pressed and not all the ground we had made could be kept. It threatened the enemy's main line of defense in the Drouicart-Quéant line, which he must hold at all costs to safeguard the whole of his

Continued on Page Three.

AUSTRALIANS WIN PERONNE

English Carry Outlying Towns to the North of the City.

BULLECOURT IS NOW BRITISH

Germans Lose Another Hindenburg Line Post and Continue Their Lys Retreat.

ALLIED GAINS ON AILETTE

French Advance on Both Banks; Americans Forge Ahead Two Miles Beyond Juvigny.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Péronne, the German stronghold at the great bend of the Somme, fell today before the assaults of the Australians, who took two suburbs of the town in the same operation.

Co-operating with the Australians, London troops captured Bouchavesnes [four miles north of Péronne] and Rancourt [five miles], both villages on the road to Bapaume.

More than 2,000 prisoners were taken in these operations.

Further north the British drove the Germans from several villages south of Bapaume.

The struggle astride the Hindenburg line northeast of Bapaume continued with success for the British, who, according to Field Marshal Haig's night report, now hold the bitterly contested ruins of Bullecourt and Hendecourt.

The Germans continue to retreat, and the British to advance, in the Lys salient. Haig's troops are in close pursuit of the enemy, and, having occupied in the last two four hours several villages in a strip of territory about two miles wide, along a considerable part of a twenty-mile front, are fighting on the western borders of Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem. [The latter town is less than two miles west of the famous Messines Ridge.]

The British have reached the suburbs of Lens. Large fires are burning in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentières. These are regarded as an indication of a further German retirement.

It is officially announced that the British captured in the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5,790 machine guns and 1,000 trench mortars, besides immense quantities of war material of every description.

Fierce Fighting at Bullecourt.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 1, (Canadian Press.)—Yesterday saw fighting on the front of the British armies from north of Voormezeele to the south of Péronne. On both flanks the British troops advanced victoriously.

In the centre they bitterly contested the vast network of defenses guarding the Drocourt line. The battle around Bullecourt, although resulting in only slight territorial changes, has been particularly bitter. Saturday a formidable station redoubt that had been previously taken and lost was recaptured.

On the right another British division was fighting its way valiantly through the honeycombed defenses of Ecoust and Longatte. Long after the assaulting waves had gained their objectives "mopping-up" parties would unearth machine gun burrows, getting as many as ten machine guns. Small tanks captured many dismounted troopers who had been hurriedly thrown in to replace the infantry. This is considered an indication of a serious shortage of German reserves.

The British casualties have been amazingly small, working out at one-tenth the number taken prisoners.

Cities of the East Obey the Rule To Keep Autos Idle on Sunday

Volunteer Committees Hold Up Recalcitrant Drivers Here—Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue Show Startling Decreases in Automobile Traffic—Few Autos at Coney Island.

It required no coercive measure other than the pressure of patriotic public opinion to bring about a remarkable response from the people of this city to the request of the Fuel Administration that no gasoline be used on Sunday for pleasure auto riding. It meant that thousands and thousands of persons mindful of their duty to the Government in an hour of emergency had to stay at home, instead of utilizing the only free day of the week for the much cherished motor trip into the country, or to the park and seaside. But stay at home they did, not sulkily and not unwillingly, but with all that genuine readiness to sacrifice personal pleasures for a greater and common end, which has become characteristic of the people of this country ever since the winning of the war became the issue in American life.

Imagine standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Circle, regarded as one of the busiest traffic points in the world, and seeing not one passenger car gliding past in the space of an hour, with the exception of an occasional taxi. The traffic policeman all day long leaned on one foot and then the other, and many times almost yielded to the temptation of taking a seat in the park. Patriotism proved a far stronger force than force itself, and the policeman found his occupation gone. Best estimates indicate that the traffic at Columbus Circle, averaging about 2,500 automobiles an hour on an ordinary Sunday, produced not more than fifty or sixty automobiles from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday.

That is a fairly good criterion of what took place at many of the other big traffic centres of the city, such as Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, Broadway, the Queensboro, Manhattan, and Brooklyn Bridges, and the various highways leading to and from Coney Island, New Jersey, and Long Island. Policemen were amazed at the readiness with which the city observed a rule that had no power of enforcement behind it and relied entirely for its effect upon the individual sense of obligation. All this, however, is not to say that there were no "slackers" in sight, who went forth on their joy rides as gaily as ever, measuring the public sense of duty by their own and believing that so long as the policeman could not stop them, "nobody would pay any attention to the rule anyway." They were sadly disappointed and often suffered censure much more coercive than a policeman's summons.

Volunteers Hold Up Slackers.

In many parts of the city, and especially in such districts as Flatbush, Borough Park, and Jamaica, which commanded the roads to Coney Island and other seaside resorts, they encountered volunteer vigilance committees, composed of citizens who were determined to see that no one went through their districts in an automobile without good cause. The work of these vigilance committees was one of the striking features of the day, for wherever they appeared they succeeded generally in stopping what few automobile "slackers" attempted to pass their way.

Thus in Flatbush a special committee, composed of residents and some soldiers and sailors, undertook to guard all the main highways to Coney Island. Any automobile attempting to pass would be stopped and citizens would challenge the passengers to tell where they were going and why they were going. If they declined to stop, some of the members of the committee would throw pieces of planking studded with nails in front of the wheels. When the drivers became belligerent the soldiers or sailors of the vigilance committee would call upon them to produce registration cards.

Under such conditions going to or coming from Coney Island by any of the Flatbush routes meant sure humiliation. At Ocean and Foster Avenues 470 cars appeared between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., as compared to the many thousands of cars that pass that point on an ordinary Sunday. Of 470 cars only 70 were permitted to pass, the drivers proving that they had pressing errands. The others were turned back.

Similar occurrences, where citizens took in their own hands the enforcement of the no-gasoline rule were frequent on Long Island. In Queens the vigilance committees governed with a firm hand, and in many instances used their authority with such insistence that recalcitrant drivers would threaten to call the police. In every case, however, the committee would challenge the driver to call the policeman, and the policeman would come—not to interfere with the committee's ruling, but rather to support it with a severe admonishment to the driver and the occupants of the car.

With all the approaches to Coney Island so closely watched by vigilance committees, this resort had practically no automobile traffic. In the parkway space at Coney Island where normally hundreds of automobiles are to be found at any hour on Sunday, there were only four cars at 1 o'clock yesterday, and not more than eleven cars at 3 o'clock. The silent space was an eloquent tribute to patriotism.

Bridge Traffic at a Minimum.

Among the important traffic points which showed what the public was doing toward putting the gasoline saving rule into effect were the various bridge and ferry terminals through which traffic had to pass if engaged in the usual pleasure tours. On the Williamsburg Bridge, where there is usually a heavy traffic of pleasure cars bound to and from Long Island on Sunday mornings between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., not one offender was seen yesterday during that time. The average there in that hour is from ten to twelve cars a minute, or more than 700 an hour. Yes-

Continued on Page Five.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Americans from New Positions See Spires of Churches in Laon

Captors of Juvigny Now Nearing the Soissons-St. Quentin Highroad —German Shell Bursts Among 200 Prisoners in a Cave—Shift of Wind Blows German Gas Back on German Lines.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Sept. 1.—North of Soissons the Americans have pushed on beyond Juvigny, through the Bois d'Alsace, and are nearing the Soissons-St. Quentin highway. During the night, with the French on the right, we gained possession of the hills controlling the village of Leury, which is now in possession of our allies.

Before the Americans lie Terny and Seray on the Soissons-St. Quentin road, important positions controlling the western end of the long plateau running along north of the Aisne and constituting the strength of the Germans' Chemin des Dames position. To hold this plateau the Germans have made all their violent counterattacks of the last five days.

Following the capture of Juvigny the Germans massed a strong force. The Americans yesterday pushed uphill beyond the village and gained a footing on the plateau, from which repeated counterattacks by a division of young Germans were unable to budge them.

The Americans took Juvigny by storm. After being held up for three days, gaining foot by foot and then being driven back foot by foot, our troops, after getting a good flank footing and following strong artillery, rushed the village. When our troops went through, right after our artillery work, the Germans not killed were hiding in the cellars and numerous caves of the place. In mopping up the village our men took some 250 prisoners, belonging to the 223d Division. In the meanwhile the French on both sides had pushed forward.

The spires of the churches of Laon are visible from our front line where it climbs the face of the plateau. After capturing the stubbornly defended village the Americans took a breathing spell and again at 10 o'clock yesterday morning attacked in force way up the hill beyond Juvigny on to the plateau.

Map Revealed Trap for Our Men.

Just before starting one of our officers killed a German officer, and on the body found a map showing an elaborate and extensive machine gun trap which had been set for the Americans in the woods lying on the slope. We delayed our attack long enough to have the 75s wipe out those machine gun nests, and then went ahead.

With the German established positions out of commission the fight became one of stalking, scouting, and hand-to-hand combats, at which our men fear no Germans. After six hours of bloody fighting we gained a position on the plateau, and we not only hold it, but have pushed ahead toward the highway in front of us.

Last night the German artillery work was light, and what shells came over were of large calibre. This indicates that the enemy is busy moving back the lighter artillery, and that heavier guns in position further back are firing on us.

It is believed that much further movement of the allied forces eastward on the plateau will cause the Germans to withdraw from the Vesle to the Aisne or even further back to the Chemins des Dames position. There have been as yet no indications along the Vesle front that the enemy has begun a general withdrawal in that sector, where American troops are facing him with French on either side.

American headquarters north of Soissons were the scene yesterday of a dramatic war incident. In the mouth of a large cave some 200 German prisoners were lying about when a six-inch boche shell landed in the midst of them, killing eight and wounding thirty. Before the crash of the shell had died away some of the prisoners started running into the cave.

Another party of prisoners began to run in another direction when a surprised American Sergeant opened up on them with an automatic. In the excitement some one gave the gas alarm and in the scuffle for masks three Americans couldn't find theirs. When the excitement died down three Germans were found to be wearing American gas masks.

One of the Germans killed, a mere boy of 17, had just before shown an American officer a letter from his mother telling him as

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH OCCUPY LEURY; ADVANCE ON AILETTE

Americans, Pushing Beyond Juvigny, Take 600 German Prisoners and Much Booty.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—French troops under General Mangin achieved successes north and south of the Ailette

River today, capturing Crécy-au-Mont, near the southern bank, and gaining a footing in the wood west of Coucy-le-Château, to the north.

A few miles further south, between Crécy-au-Mont and Soissons, the French last night stormed the town of Leury and captured 1,000 Germans.

French forces have crossed the Somme Canal at Epénancourt, seven miles south of Péronne.

Rouy-le-Petit, two miles northeast of Nesle, has been captured by the French.

American troops, who captured Juvigny on Friday night, have advanced about two miles beyond, taking nearly 600 prisoners, two artillery pieces, and a great number of machine guns and trench mortars.

MENACE TO CALAIS ENDED.

Paris Thinks von Quast's Retreat Insures Safety of Channel Ports.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—There is no halt in the allied progress. It is now heading in the Somme region to the fall of Péronne, the taking of which is imminent since the capture of Mont St. Quentin.

The occupation by the British of Mont Kemmel in the Lys salient endangers the railway lines from Lille to Hazebrouck. It was the strongest position in that sector. The Germans in their offensive captured the position only after terrible sacrifices, yet they relinquished it in the face of heavy British pressure. The fall of Mont Kemmel insures the safety of the Channel ports.

"Good-bye to the menace of Dunkirk and Calais," says Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris. "The army of General von Quast is in full retreat. The Germans have been forced to cede to the British most important territory so dearly conquered between Ypres and Meteren."

The envelopment of Péronne, after the loss of Bapaume, and the retreat east of Noyon indicate that the Germans are falling back on the Quéant-Marcoing-Le Catelet-St. Quentin line. Their right wing is now near Quéant and their left is trying to hold St. Quentin.

Four German armies are engaged in the withdrawal, and the indications are that the retirement is faster than the enemy wishes.

OUR TOUL LINES BOMBARDED.

German Raids There and in Vosges Sector Repulsed.

AMERICAN FORCES IN LORRAINE, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—German artillery last night heavily shelled the American lines and rear areas in the Toul sector. Following a lull of several hours the bombardment was resumed at daybreak today, gradually narrowing to a concentrated fire on a small sector.

At 5 o'clock this morning a German force, estimated at about 200 men, attempted to raid the American lines behind a barrage. The enemy was driven off before he reached the American trenches. Some German dead were left near the wire entanglements.

Another German raid attempted in the Vosges sector this morning was repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Brisk actions by American troops on four sectors in France are reported by General Pershing's communiqué for Saturday as follows:

"Section A—North of the Aisne our troops took Juvigny by assault and captured 150 prisoners. In the Woevre and in the Vosges the enemy was again repulsed in attempts to raid our lines. In Alsace a successful raiding party penetrated the enemy's trenches and inflicted losses.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

WILLIAM OF URACH TO RULE LITHUANIA

Selection of Duke Which Aroused Protest in Germany Said to Have Been Decided.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It has been decided that Duke William of Urach is to be King of Lithuania and that Vilna is to be the capital, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The Ducal crown of Lithuania was reported to have been offered to Duke William last March. It was stated at that time that he probably would accept it. Later dispatches from German sources stated that the selection of Duke William had aroused strong criticism in Germany.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the official Government organ, declared that the selection was made without asking the permission of Germany and added that the German Government would not allow Lithuania to come to any decision on the crown independently of Germany.

GERMANS FIND SOLACE IN STRAIGHTENED LINE

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—The German war correspondents take comfort in the reflection that the operations on the west front are going on satisfactorily and that a "straight line" has now been gained, which, they assert, simplifies the defense and saves troops, while the enemy is left in possession of an "arid and completely devastated crater-field in the Somme desert."

The Tageblatt correspondent says:

"Paris may rejoice at our abandonment of Noyon, but we must remember Ludendorff's dictum: 'Operation means movement.'"

In the view of the Vorwärts correspondent, however, the battle, which at the outset possessed a strategic idea, when the French and British conducted their pincer-like operations separately, has now degenerated into a battle of attrition, recalling the last years of dull protracted artillery battles.

"For that very reason," he says, "it is for Germany perhaps the greatest and most important battle of the whole war. If our lines hold, we win. We are now in a favorable position, and the utter uselessness of the present fighting ought to bring the enemy to reason."

A petulant note is struck in the Essen Allgemeine Zeitung, which says that the German surrender of ground encourages the tribe of grumblers at home, who lament "our desperate situation." It adds:

"How those who cry 'Enough!' would have us stop fighting without making our situation worse we do not know."

The paper blames the popular discontent on "the deficient political education of the German people and their absence of common sense generally."

The Hamburg Nachrichten, discussing the tank feature, says that most of the tanks are supplied by the United States, and wanders off into speculation as to whether unrestricted U-boat warfare was not too dearly bought. This chauvinistic organ, of course, comes to the conclusion that the United States would have entered the war anyway.

GERMAN FERMENT WEAKENS HERTLING

Junkers and Liberals Are Alike Disappointed at His Attitude on Belgium.

FEAR OF AN ECONOMIC WAR

Kaiser Is Described as Bitter Over Defeat and Busy Setting Up New Thrones.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—All portents point to coming political changes in Germany, if not to a serious political crisis. Though the military misfortune is not without its profound effect on Wilhelmstrasse, the root of the evil lies in the political ground.

The process of change, most likely slow, may progress by fits and starts, but in Germany it appears to be agreed that the motive powers of popular discontent and political confusion are strong and growing. Even if one sets aside the numerous reports reaching the Dutch frontier of military mutinies and popular unrest, there is quite sufficient evidence of acute disturbance in the public mind and political circles. The U-boat failure, the turn of the tide in the West, and the peril of an economic war are all very keenly felt.

For instance, in the Pan German weekly Das Grossere Deutschland, Herr Bacmeister, a National Liberal advocate of armament interests, plainly voices the alarm felt at the prospect of an economic war and declares that the inability of the Government to produce anything like a counterpolicy and its complete failure to face those economic questions which closely concern the people "have roused widespread hate among all classes."

He as good as admits that the people are heartily sick of the war. He talks of "pessimism and half-heartedness" among the masses. He says that they no longer believe the Pan German creed with its chief article of faith that the Entente wishes to wipe out the German people, who are becoming more convinced that this is merely a war in the interest of the ruling classes.

War Minister von Stein, too, in his historical outburst the other day, clearly showed that a jumpy, scared feeling prevails throughout Germany.

As for the Government, it is safe to say that Count von Hertling is now regarded as a failure. The Pan Germans are intensely disappointed at the weak way in which he has championed their cause, and his statement that Germany will not retain Belgium is taken as final proof that this Bavarian is not a fitting representative of Prussianism.

His qualification of his Belgian statement that Germany would use Belgium as a pawn has turned the progressives against him. I think I am right in saying that it is clearly recognized in the highest political circles that the qualification is ridiculous and that the two points are mutually destructive.

In the minds of a majority of Ministers, politicians, and officials of importance this pawn policy is regarded as impossible. They know that the Entente will not listen to anything of that kind, and it is not too much to say, therefore, that it has been abandoned, though a clear public confession to that effect may be some time in coming.

Dr. Dernburg believes Dr. Solf's speech the first indication that the word pawn has been eliminated from the German diplomatic and political vocabulary.

Chancellor Snubs Reichstag.

Hertling, of course, came into office practically as the nominee of the Reichstag majority parties, but whenever important matters have to be dealt with he forgets that body and rushes off to headquarters, where he has stayed oftener and longer than any of his immediate predecessors. This snubbing of the Reichstag is keenly felt by the Ministers who went from the Reichstag to the Government.

It is recognized, in short, that Hertling is a man—he was 75 years old yesterday—with no great grasp of things and no ability to lead in foreign affairs. There is a likelihood that he will take an early opportunity to make room for some one else, probably Dr. Solf.

As for Herr von Hintze, he has made a bad beginning as Foreign Minister. He has done himself little good by his messages about Ireland, India and Egypt to absurd German societies headed by extreme jingoes who have the audacity to proclaim that their organizations stand for the right of self-determination. His first attempt to cross swords with Mr. Lloyd George is regarded generally as a sorry failure, but he is a shrewd individual, unlikely to commit himself too far and quite ready to veer round to the most successful side.

It is clear that there are powerful anti Pan German factors at work, however supreme the Pan Germans may be in the small circles which really rule today. Dr. Dernburg a few days ago referred to "statesmen who work behind the front in order to give new strength to the incontestible utterance of Herr von Kühlmann that weapons alone will not bring the war to an end." One sees evidence of the work of those factors in such things as the publication in Germany of the Lichnowsky memorandum.

There is a widespread feeling that von Kühlmann holds far more advanced views than he dared utter as a member of the Pan German controlled Government, and that he and others are merely biding their time. It is significant that the Fatherland Party is now singing very small, and undoubtedly that organization recognizes that the vast mass of the people is against its mad hatter policy.

Dr. Solf, in his speech, was exceedingly unkind to that party, and Dr. Rohrbach, who is a good enough Weltpolitiker, continues to denounce the harm which the extreme Pan Germans do to Germany, while one cannot but note the increased interest in the idea of a league of nations in important circles.

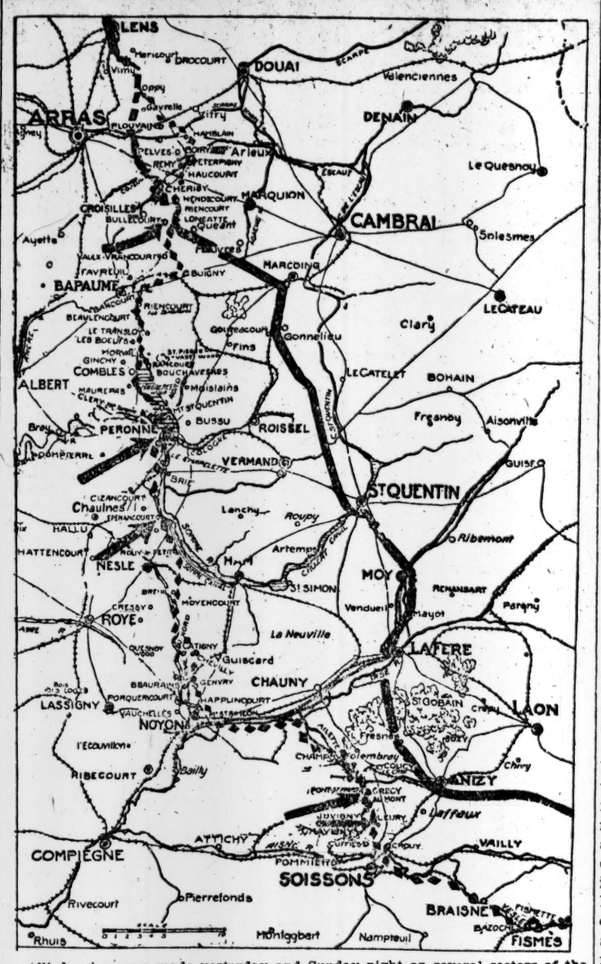
Opposition Angers Pan Germans.

The Pan Germans are exceedingly annoyed at the extent to which the anti-Pan Germans rule in some ministries. A writer in the Pan German weekly to which I referred above asks in anger if the Foreign Office has nothing to do "but to wage war against the Pan Germans," and with that war, he says, "the Colonial Minister is closely concerned."

In circles around the Colonial and Foreign Ministers Tirpitz, he adds, is hated, the U-boat war is regarded as a disgrace and the greatest wish is for a closer union between the Reichstag and the Government. He claims to know that Dr. Solf believes, with Bethmann-Hollweg, that Germany did wrong to Belgium and that that wrong must be made good unconditionally. This view is confirmed from other quarters.

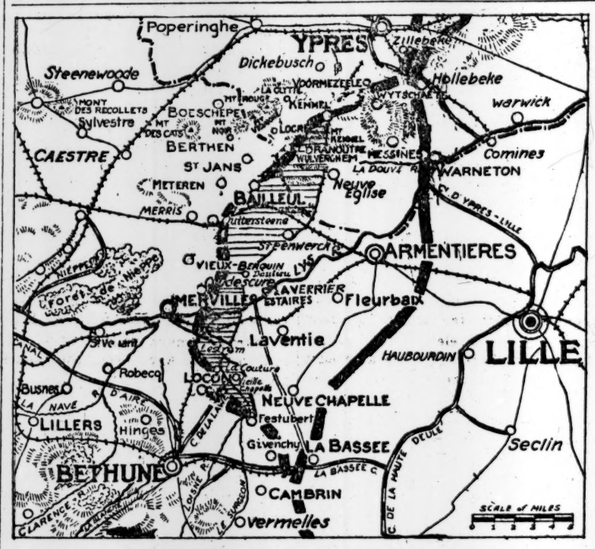
At imperial headquarters, too, events are having their effect. Ludendorff is the all prevailing power there, but his position largely depends on success. There can be little doubt that the complete failure of the whole German offensive campaign is seriously affecting him. He has powerful enemies, mainly in the political world, and they may be trusted to use his failure if not to attack his military position at least to assail his political supremacy. When the later goes, however, the former will not be very tenable.

Scene of Allied Gains from Arras Southward



Allied gains were made yesterday and Sunday night on several sectors of the front, from southeast of Arras to the region of Soissons. The capture by the British of Bullecourt, (an important post of the Hindenburg line,) and of Péronne, the crossing by the French of the Somme Canal at Epénancourt, and their capture of Crécey-au-Mont and Leury are indicated by arrows.

Shaded areas represent the ground gained, where such a representation is practicable.



Where Germans Are Retiring on the Lys

The shaded area shows approximately the ground reoccupied in the last twenty-four hours by the British, who are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

STRIVE TO OVERCOME TANKS

Germans to Use Armor-Piercing Bullets Wherever They Appear.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 1, (Associated Press.)—Germany's anti-tank crusade has reached a stage where every machine gunner in a sector where the Entente Allies are using tanks has been supplied with armor-piercing bullets to reinforce the anti-tank guns.

In a recently captured troop communication a German expert described the tanks as a kind of large-scale cavalry. The orders go into detail regarding the German plans to overcome the tanks of the Allies. The communication says the tanks must be fought along the same lines as if they were great armored cavalry. The document says that whenever commanders believe the Allies will use tanks orders should be issued to battery commanders to have outposts of anti-tank guns day and night to protect the light artillery at all costs.

Machine gunners are instructed how to co-operate with the anti-tank gunners. The orders reiterate that tanks must be considered cavalry on a large plan, and that machine gunners with armor-piercing bullets must take a prominent part in carrying out the scheme of the Germans to overcome the tanks.

AUSTRIA FAST NEARING HUNGER CATASTROPE

City Dwellers Crowd and Ruin Trains in Illicit Quest for Food.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

URICH, Sept. 11.—The Vienna workmen's paper, Arbeiter Zeitung, states that the victualling of the Middle Danube Empire is in no way improved. Requisition of agricultural products by the Government is carried out in a way so perfunctory and ineffectual that most of the Agrarian owners simply do not deliver their goods. They prefer to sell their war-time products to private buyers at prices hitherto unheard of.

One result is that a new and strange traffic has developed on urban and suburban railways. For instance, the people of Vienna and the great cities have taken to traveling to the country, carrying bags, baskets, trunks, and whatnot, in order to bring home potatoes or other foods. The trains have been terribly overcrowded. Windows and doors are broken, men climb on to the steps of carriages and fittings are torn from their fixtures with none to hinder.

The prospects of food troubles in the coming Winter are such, says the Vienna Workers' Gazette, that a final catastrophe may be said to be in sight. The events of the famine days of January, 1917, will be surpassed.

Other news from cities of the dual monarchy is that groups of famished children run about the streets picking up bones and garbage, begging from passersby, and wailing heartrending tales of famine.

FRENCH PRIZE FOR HOOVER.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The French Academy of Moral and Political Science has awarded to Herbert C. Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, the Audiffret prize of $3,000.

The award is in recognition of Mr. Hoover's services as Food Aministrator in Belgium and the conquered territory of France.

GERMANS HEAR WILD TALES.

Rumors of Hindenburg's Suicide and Whole Army's Surrender.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—Rumors that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has committed suicide, that the whole German Army has gone over to the Anglo-French forces, and that the British fleet has attacked and destroyed Heligoland have become so widespread in the Essen district that the commandant of that town has issued a proclamation advising the people not to believe "extravagant rumors."

NEW PREMIER OF HOLLAND.

Ruijs de Beerenbrouck Appointed by Queen Wilhelmina.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31. — Jonkheer Ruijs de Beerenbrouck, the Governor of Limburg, has been appointed Premier of Holland, according to the Courant of Hertonenbosch.

A dispatch from The Hague on Aug. 30 said that Queen Wilhelmina had asked Jonkheer Ruijs de Beerenbrouck to form a Cabinet and that he was considering the proposal.

Norwegian Steamer Torpedoed.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Borgsdal has been torpedoed and sunk. According to information received here, twenty-five of the crew have landed at Cape Race, on the southeastern coast of Newfoundland.

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

The Times Special Cable Dispatch From the American Lines

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

soon as he got a chance to surrender to the Americans, who would send him to the United States. The first question he asked was, "When will you send me to New York? I have always wanted to see that city." He was much crestfallen when told he would not be sent to New York.

One German officer who was wounded by a shell could talk English, and insisted on telling the Americans that the German gunners had shot them on purpose because they had surrendered. "Damn the Kaiser!" he said.

This seemed to have made a hit with the Americans, for six hours later saw this German in a hospital surrounded by twenty slightly wounded doughboys, and he was still saying over and over "Damn the Kaiser! Damn the Kaiser!"

These prisoners are almost all very young. All insisted they were 19, but many appeared no more than 16, and many were undersized, presenting an almost pathetic appearance in the old uniforms which had been supplied them from salvage, meaning that they had been taken from dead Germans.

Returning from this war-scarred battlefield, yesterday afternoon, I witnessed a striking incident. Halting on the top of a hill to watch the many guns spurting flame from among the woods, I saw on the crest of a hill just back of our front lines innumerable puffs of white smoke leap from the earth. They were caused by the explosion of boche gas shells which broke with beautiful regularity and precision along a line about four kilometers away. The smoke mounted aloft and then swept obliquely back toward the German lines.

What had happened was that the Germans had, after an elaborate plan, launched a very heavy gas attack aimed at our back areas. They had intended that the wind should blow their gas away from them over the positions of our guns and roads, on which supply trains moved. Between the time the plans were made and the attack launched the wind had changed, and instead of accomplishing its purpose, the gas was swept over a wide area practically unimportant, and then back on the Germans.

Those Americans serving with General Mangin's army have received from the French an official order commending them for bravery and efficient work in not only repulsing savage counterthrusts but making valuable gains in four days' fighting. They are not yet through.

have established themselves on the eastern ridge of the plateau lying east of a line through Juvigny and Chavigny, which the Germans tried so hard to hold.

The capture of the village by the Americans came last night after three days' efforts to take the position. Our men have passed the Bois de Couronne and reached the edge of the Bois d'Alsace.

The French at both sides of the Americans also made progress today, while the Americans were hammering away further east on the plateau which, stretching eastward, dominates the Chemin des Dames and on which are built the famed Chemin des Dames positions.

In taking Juvigny we got some 200 prisoners, nearly all of whom were 19 years old and came from a new division thrown in yesterday. Today a German 6-inch shell fell amid a group of German prisoners in American hands, killing six captives and wounding thirty.

American troops fighting on this sector today received from the French commander under whom they are serving a special order commending them for their good work against the boche onslaughts north of Soissons in the last three days.

The fighting north of Soissons, in which Americans are engaged with General Mangin's army, has become more or less a pitched battle. This is due to the circumstances that while the Allies are keeping up pressure to push the Germans off the plateau east of the line through Juvigny and Chavigny, the Germans are launching a series of strong counterattacks on a scale which almost justified the statement that they have taken the offensive in this small part of the front.

In fact, both sides are on the offensive just north of Soissons, and that makes severe fighting.

The capture by the French of Chavigny yesterday weakened the Germans' hold on their line in this region. The Germans may be depended upon to do their utmost to hold this position, to lose which, as explained in these dispatches yesterday, would threaten the Chemin des Dames position from the west as well as imperil the boche hold on the region between the Aisne and the Vesle.

The Germans continued until Friday night to hold Juvigny, with our troops outside the village just to the west. We pounded the village all day with machine guns and 75s, brought so close up that they were fired almost pointblank.

In turn, our men who were on the slope of the hills leading down to the village were targets for the German machine gunners in the woods beyond Juvigny.

The fighting in this sector is half open warfare and half trench warfare. This was illustrated by a view from an American observation post yesterday. On the down slope of a hill west of Juvigny could be seen many little holes dug in the ground. Every now and then a lot of American heads would stick up, for all the world like gophers. Then with a rattle the German machine guns would cut loose and the heads would bob back. If the machine guns did not answer, the Americans would leap forward a few feet and dig a new shelter, maybe in an open spot, maybe in a shellhole.

In a big shellhole on the side of the hill a Major with an aid had an observation post, with a telephone in a nearby shellhole.

TOOK 600 PRISONERS IN JUVIGNY FIGHTING

Story of American Share in the Battle for Plateau Dominating the Chemin des Dames.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 31.—Americans, who captured Juvigny, north of Soissons, ers, unhesitatingly surrendered. The German officers questioned the authority of their captor to take them and they resisted. The Sergeant and his own men made their way back to headquarters with thirty prisoners. (The two officers presumably were shot.)

The commanding officer of the French Army today sent to the Americans his personal congratulations on their gallantry at Juvigny, which, by order of the officer commanding the American division, will be read wherever possible to the troops, whether in reserve or on the line.

OUR MEN TRAPPED ENEMY AT JUVIGNY

Outmanoeuvred and Outfought Foe in Face of an Intense Machine-Gun Fire.

ENCIRCLED NESTS ON HILL

Americans Took 225 Captives—German Shell Bursts Amid Group of Prisoners.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE FRONT, Aug. 31, (Associated Press.)—Juvigny, the ruins of a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late yesterday, but not until now has the publication of details of its capture been permitted.

The Americans consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny last night and tonight, after making further progress during the day. They control the zone considerably in advance of the village. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east, and the Germans apparently have slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line through Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the already brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmanoeuvred and their men were outfought.

Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. And when all was over the Germans unwittingly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 187 prisoners that the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

When the objective of General Pershing's men finally was attained the Germans within the town were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all were pointed to the west and the northwest, but their assailants appeared out of an arc drawn about their rear.

The mopping up of the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 225 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

About 4 o'clock part of the American line moved forward. Juvigny was believed to have been cleared. At least, four companies of Germans had been observed to evacuate the place and an aviator who flew over the position and who was the first airman who was not fired upon while engaged in reconnoissance operations, reported that he had seen no signs of the enemy.

The enemy, however, was there and at other positions as well. The ruins of villages and the hill to the north proved to be big nests of machine guns with supporting machine guns in the positions near by.

The Americans now settled down to a heartbreaking struggle. The men dug in, advancing one line after another. The soldiers were strung out in open order, offering as slight a mark as possible, but the machine guns had done their work. They had slowed up the attack.

The men who had jumped their line forward in a remarkably brief interval Thursday were forced to accept the situation and to dig and crawl and fight their way forward; but neither they, their company cammanders nor their field officers appeared to doubt the result.

From their hastily dug pits to shell holes and to abandoned trenches some of them again dug in. Other men scrambled over the ground while the German artillery continued its ineffective fire.

The principal nearby support position for the Germans in Juvigny was the hill to the north. On it were concealed numbers of machine guns, but the American left wing succeeded in worming a line between it and the town, and from the other side there had been sent forward to a line beyond the objective another lot of troops who came in contact with the first detachments at a point almost directly to the east of the objective.

Once the enveloping movement had been consummated, the little place was taken by assault.

There had been sent forward another attacking party in the direction where the enemy was expected, but this party, too, succeeded in spite of a terrible fire from machine guns. The plan was for them to arrive from the west at the same time as other troops appeared from the east and to close in. They did.

From one quarry cave there were taken some 180 men who had concentrated there when the Americans rushed into the place. It was learned afterward that the Germans had used the cave as a refuge when the fire of the Americans became too hot, reappearing to man the guns when possible.

Meanwhile the remainder of the line advanced to positions and united with the French on the left and right. German dead and wounded and freshly made shell holes marked the path of the American advance. Little in the way of stores, however, was left behind by the Germans. There were one gun in the woods, scores of machine guns, and quantities of ammunition, but it was evident the German command had anticipated a repulse and had removed most of the supplies from the endangered zone. A few of those same machine guns, with the captured ammunition, were used on the Germans today.

Thirty prisoners were accounted for by Sergeant S. B. Leschinsky of Milwaukee in the capture of Juvigny. In command of fourteen men, he had really lost his way beyond the town while the encircling movement was going on.

A turn in the road brought the detachment face to face with two German Captains, who, apparently, were as greatly surprised as were the Sergeant and his men. He ordered them to halt and they did.

A minute later a marching detachment of thirty Germans appeared, who, on seeing the officers had been taken prison-

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Night Report—This morning Australian troops captured Péronne.

After beating off the enemy's counterattacks at Mont St. Quentin yesterday evening the Australians, at 5:30 this morning, renewed their advance in conjunction with English troops on their left. At an early hour the attacking Australians had stormed the German positions west and north of Péronne, and, pressing on, while fierce fighting was still taking place among the ruined streets and buildings, carried the eastern suburbs of the town.

The Australians hold Péronne, Flamicourt, and St. Denis, and have made important progress on the spurs east and northeast of Mont St. Quentin.

On the Australians' left, London troops, attacking southeast of Combles, have taken Bouchavesnes and Rancourt, with the high ground overlooking these villages, and have reached the western outskirts of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood.

In the course of this successful attack, in which stiff opposition was met and overcome by both English and Australians, over 2,000 prisoners and a few guns were taken.

On the remainder of the battle-front there were successful minor operations at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

Our troops have driven the enemy from the high ground at Morval and captured Beaulencourt and the ridge east of Rancourt and Frémicourt. We are pressing the enemy hard in Le Transloy, and have completed the capture of Bullecourt and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt. Several hundred prisoners were taken in these different operations.

An enemy counterattack launched against the new positions gained by the Canadians this morning north of Hendecourt was repulsed.

Our patrols have pushed forward slightly in the Lens sector.

On the Lys front our progress continues. We have reached Douleu, Le Verrier, and Steenwerck, and are closely engaged with the enemy about Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem.

In the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, including 1,283 officers, were captured by the British troops in France. In the same period we have taken 657 guns, including over 150 heavies.

Over 5,700 machine guns and over 1,000 trench mortars have been counted. Among the other captures were three trains, nine locomotives, numerous complete ammunition and engineer dumps, many hundreds of thousands of pounds of gun and trench mortar ammunition, as well as small arms ammunition, and immense quantities of war material of every description.

Day Report—Yesterday evening the enemy repeatedly counterattacked our new positions at Mont St. Quentin, and was repulsed on each occasion after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands.

We have made progress in the direction of Le Transloy, and during the night cleared the enemy from the villages of Longatte and Ecoust St. Mein, taking 100 prisoners.

North of the Arras-Cambrai road more than fifty prisoners were captured by us in a successful minor operation east of Haucourt.

In the Lys sector our advance is continuing. Our troops have crossed the Lawe River and are approaching the La Bassée Estaires road.

French

PARIS, Sept. 1.

Night Report—During the day there was great artillery activity in the Somme region and along the Canal du Nord.

North of the Ailette we have taken foot in the wood west of Coucy-le-Château. South of the river we captured the village of Crécy-au-Mont.

Eight enemy airplanes were brought down or fell in a damaged condition. From a low altitude our bombing airplanes today dropped twenty-three tons of projectiles on enemy concentrations and convoys in the region of Vauxaillon, Neuville-sur-Margival, Laffaux, and Nanteuil-la-Fosse, [all northeast of Soissons.] Thousands of cartridges were fired in the same regions on enemy troops.

Day Report—The actions continued during the night. French infantry units crossed the Somme Canal east of Epénancourt. Further south French troops captured Rouy-le-Petit. We took 250 prisoners.

In the region north of Soissons the French captured Leury and conquered several centres of resistance which were strongly held by the enemy. One thousand prisoners remained in our hands.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 1, (via London.)

Night Report—Fighting is proceeding between the Scarpe and the Somme. British attacks here, in the main, failed. At isolated places they pressed back our lines toward the east.

Between the Oise and the Aisne French partial attacks were repulsed.

Day Report—Between Ypres and La Bassée we shortened our front by giving up the salient which projected toward Hazebrouck, thereby relinquishing Kemmel to the enemy. The German movements, which had been carried out a few days ago, were unnoticed by the enemy.

Yesterday the British advanced with strong forces against our old lines. Our mixed detachments, which had been left behind in the forefield of the new positions, are in fighting touch with them.

The enemy occupied Kemmel and followed up beyond Bailleul and Neuf Berquin and across the River Lawe.

On the Arras-Cambrai road British infantry attacks collapsed before our positions. Strong enemy attacks between Hendecourt and Vaulx-Vrancourt, which were renewed several times until evening, broke down. After fluctuating fighting Bullecourt and Ecoust-St.-Mein remained in the hands of the enemy.

Between Morval and Péronne English and Australian divisions attacked after violent artillery preparation. Near Morval and southwest of Rancourt they were repulsed. Bouchavesnes was held by counterattacks.

Further south our line at the conclusion of fighting ran to the Bouchavesnes-Péronne road.

Enemy attempts to cross the Somme near Brie and St. Christ were frustrated.

Between the Somme and the Oise the French launched strong attacks against our canal positions and the massif northeast of Noyon.

French divisions which advanced in the evening on both sides of Nesle were arrested by our counterattack.

Toward noon, between Beaulieu and Morlincourt, attacks carried out in unison broke down with heavy losses to the enemy. In the evening the attack which again was launched consisted of separate thrusts, and was everywhere repulsed.

Strong enemy forces which advanced north of Varesnes and across the Oise near Bretigny were thrown back.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the infantry battle began again yesterday evening, after strong artillery fire. Immediately south of the Oise the enemy was unable to advance, owing to our artillery and machine gun fire. On both sides of Champs the enemy advanced in force from the lowlands of the Ailette, but the old situation was restored by a counterattack.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy started forward with strong forces for a united attack. Near and south of Crécy-au-Mont we drove back the enemy party by a counterthrust.

East of Juvigny the enemy pressed forward as far as Terny-Sorny. There local reserves brought him to a standstill. Several times repeated enemy attacks extending in a southerly direction as far as the Aisne were shattered before our lines.

GERMAN ARMY IN WEST DOWN TO 196 DIVISIONS

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It has been learned that the Germans now have only 196 divisions on the western battlefront, as compared with 204 which they had recently. They have had to break up eight divisions to form drafts. They are endeavoring to make up this shortage by two or more Austrian divisions and a large amount of Austrian artillery.

The enemy has put into the present battle north and south about ninety-one divisions, of which seventeen divisions have been engaged twice. The Germans also have made several changes in the High Command, at least two commanders having been removed.

The German Crown Prince is said to have been deprived of half his army corps, the men having been transferred to General von Boehn.

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The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

AUSTRALIAN DASH DOOMED PERONNE

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Hindenburg line, of which this is a switch, and he sent up a fresh division, the 58th, to strengthen mixed units of the 36th and 12th reserve divisions which had been badly shattered and demoralized.

Fight Dismounted Cavalry.

For the first time also our men came up against dismounted German cavalry, including the 15th Dragoons and men of the 7th Cavalry Division, whose presence shows the enemy is in desperate need of reserves. They fought hard and resolutely, and by desperate assaults gained back part of Bullecourt, Ecoust, and other ground.

Around Bullecourt there are two strong earthworks, into which the enemy had crowded machine gun teams, one called the factory redoubt and the other the station redoubt, by a railway embankment, and it was these places which gave the London regiments and others their hardest hours.

From the factory redoubt the enemy swept the troops on our right with machine-gun fire and the Londoners, who failed for the time to clear it out in spite of repeated efforts, were ordered to draw back some hundreds of yards from Bullecourt to avoid the severe fire which was being poured upon them and to prepare for a new assault.

On Friday night the enemy, who brought up many new batteries in this direction, suspected this intention and put down a very heavy barrage of fire in depth in order to prevent our new assaults, but yesterday morning the London troops, with Liverpool men on their right and other Lancashire men on their left, gave battle again. They had the support of a number of tanks which advanced with them and made direct attacks upon the German redoubts, while our light whippets hunted around to destroy machine gun and snipping posts.

The Middlesex men took the factory redoubt, with some prisoners, and other Londoners were successful in storming the station redoubt on the south, without heavy loss. Here the whippets were of great service, working close up and keeping the redoubt under fire of their light guns. Four hundred prisoners, of the German Dragoons, were captured in that hornets' nest.

Meanwhile on the right the Liverpool men advanced again upon Longatte and Ecoust and stormed some trenches which previously had been taken by Eastern County troops in the earlier fighting, and took prisoners well east of Ecoust. But all this ground was still hotly contested and the enemy renewed his counterattacks in great strength yesterday, so there is fighting in and out of the villages, and from one hour to another there is no certainty as to their possession on either side.

Last night, as on Friday night, the methods of the old trench warfare were with us. Close-range fighting by bombing down trenches and struggling for yards of ground was resumed, but it seems that this morning the Londoners again took full possession of Bullecourt, and other English battalions gained Hendecourt and Riencourt.

It was the worst form of fighting, and our men much prefer the free, sweeping moments of the wide advances. But here they were right up against the enemy's main defensive positions, for which he will fight with all his powers of resistance, knowing that if he is beaten there his Hindenburg line will be in dire jeopardy.

So the boys of London—old London, which on this Sunday evening will be in its best clothes with the church bells ringing and all its pretty girls in the parks, where no shell fire slashes through the trees—were in the thick of it.

Under abominable bombardment in ditches which they had taken by bloody fighting and with machine gun bullets flying like swarms of wasps on all sides of them, they had fought gloriously through the rough miles of enemy ground since the 23d of August, when they went through the line of Boyelles and Becquerelles and broke the Hindenburg line as before in April of last year.

Every day since they had fought the battle, and all the pluck and pride that live in London streets in peace as in war, God knows, have been revealed on this field of ruin, in which each tract between that litter and wreckage of war is a highway of heroes. Bullecourt belongs to London.

Further north the Canadians have been having hard fighting after their first triumphant march with hundreds of prisoners in their wake. South of the Scarpe, by Gemappe and Vis-en-Artois, German resistance has stiffened for the same reason as it did at Bullecourt, because our progress here imperils their whole line of defense. So they have flung up what reserves they can gather and some of the best troops that remain to them, and they are counterattacking and firing every battery they can bring to bear on this ground with ferocious intent.

French Canadians in Thick of It.

French Canadians lately have taken part in some very fierce assaults and been through perilous adventures, but with that great courage which is always theirs when they have to go through hellfire, as at Courcellette, on the Somme, in the old first battles and many times around Lens.

To the Highlanders to the north of them at Pelves and outside Plouvain they pay high tribute, grateful for that strong flank on their left, held by the kilted men through days of ceaseless fire. We have not been making further headway there, and our men have only been asked to hold the ground they won, though that is not a light and joyous thing to do.

Meanwhile on our northern front our battleline is moving again and our men are following up the enemy rear guards, who are covering another program of retirement forced upon the enemy by his enormous losses, which compel him against his pride and will to shorten his line even at the cost of positions of immense importance to him.

His withdrawal from Bailleul has been followed by retirement from Kemmel Hill and positions on the west side of the Ypres-Comines Canal, so that our patrols are reported to be at Vierstraat and Vormizeele and Lindenhoek. His rearguards are fighting stubbornly to hold us back until he has gained the time he needs for his defensive plans, but apparently our troops have hustled him off Ravelsberg Ridge on the east of Bailleul and are driving him through Neuve Eglise.

So after the strange vicissitudes of this year's warfare we are getting back again into that old ground of Flanders, the loss of which for a time was a hard thing to bear because of all the sacrifice of our men through years of fighting and their desperate conquest of the Flanders ridges.

As I have been on the southern end of the line from Bapaume downward to Devil's Wood and the outskirts of Péronne, I haven't yet been up into Flanders to see this new phase, but a warm after thrill comes to us to know that Bailleul, which I have known for years as the capital of our northern armies and saw in April last on fire from hostile shelling, is no longer in enemy hands, and that once again our men are walking over Kemmel Hill, from which we used to watch the enemy's lines and see the sweep of the battle in the salient.

Traps Left to Catch the Unwary.

Kemmel Hill will not be a pleasant place for a walk for some time to come. The enemy doubtless has arranged many devilish devices there, such as trip wires which touch off high explosives. He has been busy with those filthy tricks along many parts of the front, which blow men to death if they touch innocent-looking objects. One of these things had the appearance of a book lying on a shelf, but when moved it set off a bomb to carry a man's hand away. But our engineers were quick to see the trick of wire, and by this time perhaps have searched Kemmel for its secret.

Before going the enemy blew up his ammunition dump and material too heavy to move.

I know some Frenchmen who will be glad that Kemmel is in our hands again, for when we were hardest pressed in April last it was French troops who defended this hill and lost it after tragic fighting.

I met those French troops who held the outer defenses holding their line at Locre with most self-sacrificing courage under a dreadful fire, which they told me was far worse than anything they had seen at Fleury, by Verdun.

Perhaps some of my readers will remember what I wrote about that old French Colonel who was there, that gallant old man who was so proud of his children, as he called them. It will be sweet vengeance to him to know that the Germans have had to creep away from Kemmel again.

The enemy's object is easy to guess, and indeed he has revealed it beyond much doubt. To save his man power, thinned out by frightful losses in this year of his devil's gamble with fate, he is, I believe, retiring to a line north and south of Armentières, hoping perhaps to hold the line of ridges from Wytschaete and Messines, as in the old days when we were in the low country of the Ypres salient.

Looking at the general situation as it exists after yesterday's and today's successes at Péronne, it seems to me we have practically reached the object of the British offensive which began Aug. 8, and has had the result of flinging back the enemy from the ground which he traversed after March 21, when he hurled the full weight of his available forces upon the British front with odds of three to one in the hope of destroying us forever.

Tables Now Turned.

In less than four weeks we have almost completely reversed the table of fortune, so that he has been smashed back twenty miles and more and all the country between Amiens and Bapaume and Amiens and Péronne is cleared of his men, except of those who lie dead in the ditches and craters, while north of the Scarpe we have gone further than ever before in this war, and further north still the Germans are forced to withdraw from positions which they gained by enormous sacrifice without our being troubled to fight them.

That is a wonderful chapter of history, and the triumph of it, the marvel of it, is that these victories have been gained very largely by those very troops who sustained the full brunt of the German offensive in March and again in April, when the enemy made his attack in Flanders, and once again were engaged—some of them like the Highland Division—in the French assaults near Rheims.

No troops in the world or in history have been more tried by fire, and never, as far as my knowledge of history goes, have any masses of men struck such a succession of rapid and victorious blows after battling so long in rearguard and holding actions with heavy losses, enormous fatigue, and the mental strain of intense activity and never-ending danger.

Our Australian and Canadian troops were fresher than our English battalions because they had escaped previous battles more than the English, and since then they have done wonders, and we could not have achieved these results without them.

But the greatest glory of human endurance goes to the English and Scottish and Irish battalions who fought in the retreat of March, who fought again in Flanders, who suffered losses which would have broken the spirit of weaker men, and who now in these recent weeks have breaten the enemy fairly and squarely back over the same ground.

During the last day or two the enemy has recovered somewhat, it seems, from the demoralization which overtook his men, and has brought up divisions who are fighting hard to save the reputation of the German Army, but that army as a whole will never recover its prestige or its power, however long they maintain their defensive warfare—and it will be long yet.

This Autumn some 400,000 boys of the 1920 class may fill up gaps in their ranks, and they will be well trained young soldiers capable, no doubt, of hard fighting. But Germany has lost in three weeks so many prisoners and wounded that those new drafts will not give her back the initiative. Everything that follows must be a further decline in her strength and fighting quality, and the knowledge of doom is upon her.

There have been various factors in our success, never to be separated from the courage of our men to whom victory is due, and undoubtedly the tanks have helped most to secure surprise and terror. We have many proofs that the German command recognizes them as a terrible menace. A captured German order reads:

"The enemy only attacks with tanks. If we shoot the tanks to pieces we shall have won the battle." And then it bribes the men to destroy tanks by offers of decorations.

Many other captured documents reveal decline in discipline of the German troops owing to their frightful losses and the weariness of war as well as real demoralization in the fighting line.

In Germany there is reason for that sense of despair and fear which seems to prevail there. Now that Péronne and Bullecourt have fallen, the enemy has the Hindenburg line as his next refuge, and there he will hope to stand. But even that is broken in the north, and his Drocourt-Quéant switch line is severely threatened.

We may rest content with this result of our renewed offensive. Whatever may follow will begin a new chapter of the war, which promises further victory, helping us to the last victory which will end all this frightful strife.

AUSTRALIANS' FIGHT AT BANKS OF SOMME

Germans Offered Bitter Resistance to Their Advance North and South of Peronne.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Aug. 31.—There is more good news to tell, and it is difficult for us correspondents to keep pace with the advance of the troops in different parts of the field. Good old Bailleul is in our hands again, and the enemy is sneaking away from the country around so that Kemmel Hill has been reached. [It has been captured since Mr. Gibbs filed his dispatch.]

On the southern part of the fighting line the Australians, who had advanced no less than twenty miles since the beginning of our attacks in August, have struck again, and this morning they have by most brilliant generalship and fine gallantry of the men seized Mont St. Quentin, which dominates Péronne on the northern side, and with it captured prisoners amounting to at least 1,000.

There seemed more than that to me when I saw batches of them coming over the battlefield and down the tracks from the fighting line today when I went up to look at the progress of this action. The first batch I saw certainly numbered two hundred, marching with their officers ahead under escort of mounted Australians. They came tramping through tall thistles that have grown between the shell craters and barbed wire and old trenches of that wide desolation which stretches on both sides of the Somme for many miles, strewn with the frightful ruins of villages black and fretted against the skyline.

Officer Prisoners Gloomy.

The German officers walked gloomily in advance of their men, not speaking to each other, not looking much at the scenes around them, nor at the Australian soldiers moving their guns forward, but staring at the road ahead of them in gloomy thoughtfulness.

A little later I saw down one of the tracks coming away from Cléry and our lines about the Somme, under heavy shell fire by the enemy at the time, a long, dark, winding column. "More prisoners," said a friend of mine, and we were startled by the large number of men. There was something like a battalion of these field-gray men with about a dozen of their own officers leading them, and they came down the track in good marching order, as though on their own side of the lines.

A fairly sturdy lot they looked to me, far better than those I saw yesterday outside Bapaume, and they had put up a strong fight against the Australians and were not taken easily, as far as that went, though with amazingly light losses among their captors. Again their officers looked downcast and sullen.

One, a Colonel, I think, in the third rank of officers, was a tall, distinguished man and stared at us as we passed with a kind of cold hatred in his eyes, carrying himself proudly in his humiliation. Another group of prisoners came down through their own harassing fire which was heavy on their right in a huddle of ruins called Falucourt and in fields through which they had to come where German guns were firing pot shots to catch our batteries and men. In one of our motor wagons sat a dozen or more wounded prisoners with dazed eyes and a look of utter exhaustion, and many of their walking comrades had bandaged heads and hands touched by our machine gun bullets.

All day yesterday Australians tried to cross the Somme north and south of Péronne. They were close up to the river by Cléry on the north and in the loop south of Péronne by Biaches, but all bridges had been blown up by the enemy, and he checked all attempts at throwing others across by intense shellfire and by a ceaseless machine-gun barrage from the opposite banks, where he was strongly intrenched.

Got Bridges Over Somme.

At Omiecourt, opposite Cléry, there were Germans on the west bank of the river, the only place they held on that side of the Somme with ingenious courage that was not wasteful of human life. The Australians do not believe in throwing their men away by foolhardy recklessness, though when there is need of sacrifice they have never held back. Our troops tried to get hand bridges across the canal and by amazing good luck joined to their own cunning succeeded here and there without many casualties from the fire which slashed their side of the banks.

Patrols went across the bridges, but found themselves faced by broad swamps in which tall rushes grow and many ugly things are floating, but they did not find a single track along which men could pass toward Péronne.

A new plan of action was decided upon by the Australian officers, and at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of their units was ordered to work around Clery, on the north bank of the Somme, and cross the river near Feuilleres. Three bodies of Australian troops moved forward about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and came in touch with the enemy northwest of Cléry, where they effected a junction with another stronger body of Australians moving forward still further north.

The Germans here fought very hard and machine gunners served their weapons without surrender, but at 11:30 last night the Australians were masters of the ground to the east of Cléry and took fifty prisoners with fourteen machine guns.

Attack on Mont St. Quentin.

That was only the beginning of the main attack on Mont St. Quentin. At 5 o'clock this morning the same body of troops moved forward again, and two hours previously some of their Australian comrades crossed the Somme at Omiecourt.

South of them, where engineers had been working at bridges all night, the assault on Mont St. Quentin from the north bank of the Somme was begun without any definite barrage line of artillery, but our guns concentrated on certain areas which they kept under violent fire, shifting to other places when infantry went forward.

On the left the objective of the Australian assault troops was the village of Feuillaucourt, the centre had Mont St. Quentin as its goal, and the right set out to take Anvill Wood, below the hill. By 7:30 the whole line of objectives had been gained and the enemy badly beaten.

The most extraordinary thing about this success is the cheap price paid for it by those great soldiers, the Australians. I know the actual figures of their losses in this assault on this most difficulty country, which presents the strongest natural features of defense, and they are incredibly small. They were many times less than the total number of prisoners, and it is more striking because in the first part of the battle this morning the Germans fought with really determined courage and only surrendered freely when the Australians were well through the defenses.

Three hundred Australians on the left captured 600 prisoners, and another body of 300 or so took 250 in the centre. I do not know how many prisoners were taken by the troops on the right, but all told, as I have said, there are something like 1,000 new birds in the cage from this morning's attack, which is still in progress.

Ideal for Defense.

This is really something new in the war because the swamps about Péronne were ideal for defense and frightful to attack. Machine gunners rained bullets upon our ranks. The enemy was strong, too, in artillery, as I saw for myself this morning when I went up to the ground south of Mont St. Quentin, past Dompierre and Fay, and past the black, lifeless trees of Herbicourt, through which the Australians had stormed their way.

With Bianches to the right of me, as I stood watching the panorama of battle it was a scene of dark and rather awful aspect this morning. Nature had helped to intensify its dreariness in short storms through the night and early this morning, and now the sky was filled with enormous black clouds pierced through with shafts of vivid light, against which the trunks of dead trees, ribbed skeletons of ruined houses, and here and there a derelict tank, an abandoned gun, or a dead horse lying with its legs stuck up from the mangled earth were etched sharply.

Our heavy guns which were behind me were firing steadily. Their shells were bursting in the black woods beyond St. Quentin hill, flinging up clouds of green and white smoke, and the German artillery was answering back fiercely, so that Mont St. Quentin and the valley below were seething with smoke and fire.

The loud rush of our shells and the thunder strokes of our heavy guns were answered by the crash of German high explosives, following that thin whistling which sets all one's senses on the alert as it travels nearer with an ascending note before the final smash.

The ruined village of Glauscourt was not a health resort this morning and had relapsed into the same state as when a year and a half ago I went there first and by a fluke of luck escaped some shells which disturbed its deadly quietude. This morning the enemy did not like the ruins and turned on a special battery to smash them to smaller bits.

He was harassing the ground about, and an Australian officer whom I met in a dugout there told me that a big "dud" had landed on his roof, failing to burst by a special Providence which interferes with high explosives, and that then his Corporal had just had blighty from a shell splinter. This officer and his men were not worrying much, and stood out in the open, some in steel helmets and some with the wind blowing their hair, watching the bombardment and the progress of the battle.

Australian Troops Eager.

"It's good to be on the old ground," I said, still stirred by the journey of some miles out of Amiens which a little while ago was closely girdled by hostile guns.

The Australian officer laughed and said: "It is a pity we could not start where we left off last year. Our lads don't like covering the same ground twice. They want to get nearer to Berlin."

"They have been going ahead at a fine pace," I said, and he grinned and answered:

"It suits them better than trench warfare. It is sitting still that gets on their nerves."

Well, the British Army is not sitting still these days, and along the wide front and all behind the lines the forward movement goes on and nobody who has not seen a vast army on the move with all its works and supplies, can imagine the world of activity which is now along the battlefront and lines of communication, creeping forward mile after mile over that abomination of desolation which leads up to the moving front line.

RESISTANCE FIERCE ON AILETTE FRONT

Germans Evidently Planning to Hold the Allies Till Winter Compels Inactivity.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 1.—Two features which I have already indicated continued to characterize the struggle, and are even accentuated—a more determined German resistance at the extremes and a more yielding temper at the centre. South of the Ailette General Mangin's French and American troops are having the same stern experience as the British in the face of the Drocourt-Quéant line in the north.

There has been a most satisfactory expenditure of German reserves belonging to good divisions, and if the French advance is neither rapid nor extensive the pressure is unremitting.

Germans Anxious for Winter.

The general aim of the German Staff now seems pretty clear. It is to delay the approach of the French to the old fortified German positions baptized in the names of the heathen deities and heroes—Wotan, Siegfried & Co.—and to hold the assailants before them till Winter, when they hope the Allies will be tired enough to listen to talk of a bargain.

When I look over the hills to Laffaux and Margival and the Chemin des Dames it is with a shivering recollection of what the French had to suffer before those fortresses were carried last year. We must face soberly the possibility of having to return for a time to what is called warfare of positions compared with which the brushing up of a retreat is child's play.

The ruling class may hope by carrying on into the Winter to gain something, but it is not certain that the army will sacrifice itself gladly for so faint a hope. It knows now that Britain and France are not exhausted, and it knows at last the quality of American steel.

Those who had been long on the French front had much in mind the last week the likenesses and differences between the present allied advance and that which followed Hindenburg's famous retreat of eighteen months ago over the same ground.

Again the armies have leaped forward, but more slowly, just because the enemy has never thrown off their grip, leaving behind them a curious void in which one may go miles without meeting a human being.

The bringing forward of all the vast supplies and rear services of the fighting line is a comparatively slow business, and one sees little of it when one's attention is concentrated on the battlefront, or when one is occupied with the lonely countrysides between the great high roads.

On those there is always a company of road menders filling up the craters left by shell or mine explosions and making good the wear and tear of heavy wagon traffic.

Wherever there has been a combat there are groups of men completing the burial of the dead, clearing up abandoned or unexploded munitions, repairing and extending telegraph wires, removing captured guns or other material, packing up the belongings of the last regiments that have gone forward or establishing the beginning of order in the recovered villages.

On all the roads we pass German cemeteries, whose heavily ornate monuments and gateposts contrast strangely with the little forests of simple wooden crosses under which lie the heroes of France.

Among the abandoned trenches and wire fields the new are easily distinguished from the old by their slighter extent and depth. There has been this time no such opportunity as last year for the systematic destruction of farmsteads and villages, and, grievous as the aspect of the landscape just swept by the blast of war was, with its shapeless heaps of brick, stone, lath, and plaster, its torn fields and ravaged woodlands, we receive this time no such bitter impression as when last year we came suddenly upon the first orchards deliberately cut down and the first graveyards deliberately outraged.

Problem of Ruined Towns.

The most serious problem is that of the destroyed towns. There is nothing but ruins in Montdidier, and the mere clearing of the site will be a prodigious work. Roye and Nesle, and perhaps Noyon, Soissons, and Fismes, are in slightly less extreme case.

I have passed several times during the week through Compiègne, very familiar by long residence on its outskirts. Always within the French front, it has been, as the chief river crossing near the junction of the Oise and Aisne, a favorite butt of German gunners and air raiders.

With its palace of Napoleonic and other memories, its Renaissance Town Hall, its substantial villas and forest rides, Compiègne was one of the most delightfully characteristic of French country towns of the richer kind—gracious, dignified, sleepy, and happy.

About one house in five seems to have been destroyed; one in two to have been damaged. The palace has received several shells: the General Hospital has one wing shattered.

The whole town was evacuated three months ago, and it is even in these sunny days a lamentable solitude. Millions and millions will be needed to rebuild these communities. Where are the millions to come from?

The weather today was misty, with occasional thin showers, to the prejudice of airplane, artillery, and tank work, all so important in the face of strongly held positions such as those north of Soissons, west of Coucy-le-Château and north of Noyon.

Progress North of Soissons.

I visited the front of the army of General Mangin yesterday afternoon and found steady, though grimly slow, progress being made. The capture on Friday morning of Pasly village, a mile and a half northwest of Soissons, led later in the day to the occupation of Cuffies, a mile east of Pasly, by a push from the west, and yesterday morning of Crouy, nearly three miles east of Soissons, by the junction of American units with the French coming north from Soissons.

All the base of the long, footlike plateau extending from Terny-Sorny to the Aisne, which is an outwork of the Laffaux corner of the Hindenburg line, was thus in allied hands.

When Pasly fell the German garrison of Chavigny—I may properly call it a garrison, for this was a siege of a real fortress—was in danger, and when it had abandoned Chavigny under fire converging from the west and south Cuffies was doomed.

The allied troops thus came right across the near end of the plateau—the toes of the foot—and these gains were made in spite of the fact that General von Eben had greatly strengthened his front lines by bringing up more reserves.

Meanwhile, on the northwestern side, the village of Juvigny, which had several times changed hands, was once more rushed by the Americans yesterday morning, and this time the Allies were able to drive right across the ravine at the edge of the hamlet of Leury, on the instep of the plateau.

Took a Thousand Prisoners.

At 4 o'clock this morning, the two blockhouses having been overcome, Leury was solidly occupied, and there remained from the days and nights of effort no fewer than a thousand prisoners. There is now to be cleared the north end of this moorland, which culminates in Hill 172, with views as far as Laon and the next plateau northward beyond Terny-Sorny. Then we shall be right up against the old fortified lines of Vauxaillon, Laffaux, and Margival.

Here, as well as on the Ailette, where the French bridgehead pointing to Coucy has been somewhat enlarged, small tanks, which our allies prefer to call cars of assault, have done most valuable service. There is strong testimony to this in recent orders issued by more than one German commander describing new measures of protection, including multiplication of small cannon in front lines, digging of tracks to narrow points of road, and inundation of patches of land. As the rapid advance of the tanks has more than once led to the loss of German batteries, it is ordered that guns shall be so emplaced that they can be quickly removed when in danger.

It is noteworthy that in a group of eighteen German officers five said Germany would have to restore Alsace-Lorraine. Two of them were Prussians, two were Bavarians, and one was a Saxon.

On the northern portion of the French battlefront there is the same slow advance against stiff opposition and frequent counterattacks. Patrols of General Debney's army have crossed the Somme at Epinay-court, due east of Chaulnes, and hold the west bank of the river southward to its tributary, the Ingon, and the west side of the unfinished Neslenoyon Canal. After hard fighting they have crossed the central part of the canal and hold the loop between the villages of Campaigne and Beaurains, including Chevilly village and Chapitre Wood. A general retirement at least to the Somme cannot therefore long be delayed.

HEAPS OF ENEMY DEAD BEFORE AMERICAN LINE

Reckless Sacrifice of Men to Stop Advance Toward Chemin des Dames.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sept. 1.—While the British are on the outskirts of Péronne [since captured] and hold Mont St. Quentin, which enables them to dominate the whole region of the angle of the Somme Canal and the river itself, in the marshes opposite Epénancourt, eight miles south of Péronne, Falvy is probably already in possession of General Debeney's men.

From Epénancourt to Péronne the Somme flows practically straight north. Opposite the point where the French crosses rises a hill, crowned by the Chapel of Notre Dame de Joie, nearly 300 feet high. As soon as this point is in the hands of the French, with Mont St. Quentin held by the British, the Allies will have views over the whole German line along the river bank between the two places, and be able to enfilade it with artillery fire from both ends. It seems certain that the Germans will b w to necessity and fall back from the river.

On the right wing of the vast battlefield, where the Americans are adding fresh laurels to those they won on the Marne and the Ourcq, General Mangin's army at Leury is within a couple of miles of Terny-Sorny and the highest points of the plateau leading to Laffaux and the Chemin des Dames. Here the Germans are resisting with desperate energy. The ground is littered with their dead.

An officer who is no stranger to battlefields, describing what he had seen there, said:

"Their dead lie everywhere in fantastic numbers."

GERMANS DIGGING IN ALONG THE SOMME

French Pause on That Front Due to Necessity of Bringing Up Guns.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 31.—Little infantry action took place on the French front today. After the recent swift advance a pause was necessary to repair roads and bring up guns.

Along the line of the Somme the enemy is reported to be feverishly constructing defenses. It is reported this morning that the Germans destroyed some bridges over the river, which they evidently intend to try and hold. Further south they counterattacked at various points along the Nesle-Noyon Canal, especially in the lower portion, where the broken, wooded country favors such operations and their artillery is strongest. It is clear that they are uneasy regarding the French progress in this region, which threatens to outflank the Noyon Massif. Meanwhile the French bombers are giving the Guiscard-Ham highway the most thorough attention.

An airman told your correspondent today that a group of thirty-five bombplanes caught a convoy early yesterday morning, just as it was passing through a central square. There was a scene of terrible confusion. The panic-stricken drivers jumped from their seats for cover—in some cases leaving the vehicles to charge into houses or other shelters. The mass caught fire, and a half hour after noon the smoke was still pouring up and the road blocked.

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NEW GERMAN GAS CAUSES BLINDNESS

Paris Does Not Believe That It Will Become an Important Military Factor.

FOE WARY OF CANADIANS

French Continually Amazed by American Adaptability—Anxiety Over Coal Outlook.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—From military sources I hear that the Germans have invented, and perhaps are now using in small quantities, a gas that puts out the eyes. The destruction of sight is complete. It is not believed that the gas can be used on a scale to make it a military factor, but it is another triumph for "Kultur."

The Canadian exploits must make every North American heart thrill. They are Americans with four years' experience in war, and nobody else quite plays the game up to their glory. They can fight as individuals or in organized units, afoot or horseback. They are as practical as they are brave. Every man jack of them is in the pink of condition.

Troops who travel alongside of them have their work cut out. General Currie seems to carry light railways in his pocket, and if the Canadians have to stop anywhere for a day or two transportation facilities spring up behind them as if by magic. Germans will go miles out of their way to avoid the Canucks.

Whenever you speak to a Canadian officer about their characteristics, he invariably comes back with some such remark as: "There's nothing we do that you can't do when your troops get the hang of it, and you won't be long about it, either. We are all Americans together."

One splendid result of this war is the establishment of a North American brotherhood.

Americans Raise French Prices.

When I left Paris for London, in the middle of June, conditions had already begun to improve, but after two months and a half the sense of impending peril has entirely disappeared. Paris is gay in a different way from that of peace days. A great feature now is the presence of so many American soldiers and others engaged in war work. Their number is not only great, but they count double, with their energy and exuberance.

They also contribute to the movement upward of all prices. They are free bidders for anything they want.

The figures of America's war expenditure are colossal. I have heard an estimate of a billion and a half francs as the actual cash directly distributed monthly by the Americans in France. Whatever the figures, they will continue to grow by leaps and bounds.

While it is a good thing for the country, in a way, it knocks the economy, so precious to the French, nearly in its cradle that. Those dependent on fixed salaries and incomes find the purchasing power of the dolar and franc perhaps less than half what it was before the war.

People here are prepared for setbacks in the battle, but are supremely confident. The Germans never again will be masters of the situation, as they were in March, April, and May. Never again will the Kaiser-Ludendorff-Hindenburg crowd sit "on the hills like the gods, together careless of mankind." Foch has brought them down with a jolt that has worked the arrogance out of them, and when they are able to retire without disaster nowadays they call it a victory.

Fuel Provided for Troops.

There is no anxiety on the military side here, though the most sober are looking ahead to the possibilities of a cold, hard Winter. Coal will be king in three months. I learn that arrangements have been completed which will guarantee the American troops against suffering from cold.

Among American officers with whom I have canvassed the coal question and the urgency of keeping the miners in the British mines instead of combing them out for the front I find views strongly tinged with military doctrines. Said one:

"I would not send the miners, or any one else, back from the front."

"How would you supply the European Allies with Winter coal?" I asked.

"Recapture the French mines from the Germans," he snapped back.

I ran across an interesting story in the American lines, and two Lieutenants vouched for it. In one dugout the Yanks shot craps for boches. The losers would go out and bring in the boches when settling time came.

I was told that Americans who left home in July participated in a battle in France in the same month. A Frenchman told me he had never seen any troops so quick to take hold.

"They go to bed green recruits and wake up professionals," he said. "They are so receptive and impressionable that they learn war by dreaming of it. The Americans are not only open to teaching, but they have nothing to unlearn. We Europeans are slaves to habit. Every young American brings a mind that is like a clean slate, and you can write what you will upon it."

There has been a big percentage of leg wounds among the American troops. They say that in the Marne retreat the boche shot low because leg wounds meant not only the retirement of the wounded man, but also an unwounded comrade to take him down.

Quick Recovery of Wounded.

I have heard the most astounding figures of the percentage of recoveries among the wounded. Nearly all come back, and most of them within a short time. It is said that our men enjoy such health and vigor that they easily throw off infection, and primary healing is the rule, even when an operation is necessarily delayed.

Because there is so much good to say of the Americans and their performance in battle, it must not be concluded that everything measures up to the standard of perfection. We have our troubles and mishaps as well as the rest of the belligerents. The more one sees of war the more he is shocked at its tremendous waste. It is impossible to run a battle on a time table. The unexpected is always happening. Mistakes, and often costly ones, are all in the day's work.

The place and time to win wars and save lives is in our war councils before the battle, and the way to do it is by prevision and preparation. As I was talking with some soldiers near the front the other night, it was pointed out that two simple decisions arrived at in faraway capitals saved the world from Hun slavery. They were, of course, the appointment of a Generalissimo and the rushing of "disorganized" troops from America across the Atlantic.

"Should we take too much credit to ourselves?" asked a young officer. "Why were not those decisions reached six or at least three months earlier? Why did we wait for Ludendorff to force us into action, the need of which stared us in the face? We are again waiting for hints from Germany, this time in the economic and industrial field."

It was something of a poser.

336 NAMES ON OVERSEAS ARMY CASUALTY LIST

51 Killed in Action, 210 Wounded, And 57 Missing Are Included

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department today gave out one army casualty list, which contained 336 names, bringing the total for the army to 23,406. No Marine Corps casualties were announced. The total for the army and marines now is 26,377.

Army lists today included the names of 51 killed in action, 13 died of wounds, 5 died of disease, 122 severely wounded, and 88 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 57 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Sept. 1.	Total.
Killed in action	4,424	51	4,475
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,424	13	1,437
Died of accident or other causes	753	..	753
Died of disease	1,629	5	1,634
Total	8,521	69	8,590
Wounded	12,033	210	12,243
Missing, including prisoners	2,516	57	2,573
Total	23,070	336	23,406

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED SEPT. 1.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were given out today:

KILLED IN ACTION—51.

Captain.

ANDERSON, O. L.; Mrs. O. L. Anderson, Gt. Falls, Mon.

Lieutenants.

EMERY, JOSEPH W., Jr.; J. W. Emery, Quincy, Ill.
KELLY, GERALD F.; Fred A. Kelly, Marietta, Ohio.
WALL, LEE H.; Nicholas Wall, St. Louis, Mo.
GARDNER, C. T.; Mrs. J. B. Gardner, Louisville, Ky.

Sergeants.

SEBO, JAMES; George Sebo, Dayton, Ohio.
LESSELYOUNG, W.; Mrs. M. Lesselyoung, Marshfield, Wis.
VINGERS, ROY; Mrs. Minnie Vingers, La Crosse, Wis.

Corporal.

WETHERELL, A. E.; Mrs. Jesse L. Hall, Saginaw, Mich.

Privates.

COUGHLIN, T. J.; Mrs. T. Melvin, 1,906 3d Av., N. Y. C.
GOLDTHORPE, JAS. E.; H. Goldthorpe, Fort Plain, N. Y.
CALLAHAN, DANIEL F.; D. Callahan, New Haven, Conn.
ADAMS, JOSEPH; Annie Adams, Chicago, Ill.
ARMSTRONG, HOMER A.; A. J. Brown, Philomath, Ore.
ARMSTRONG, WELLS; G. W. Armstrong, Ridgefield, Wash.
BURSON, GUY C.; Mrs. Lizzie Burson, Casper, Wyo.
CASEY, C. J.; Richard Casey, Philadelphia, Penn.
COLLETTE, MOS[illegible]; Mrs. A. Collette, Spencer, Mass.
CORYELL, STANLEY J.; D. Coryell, Brownlow, Wis.
CREASEY, WALTER H.; W. Creasey, Custer, Wash.
CUNNINGHAM, T. F.; Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, Fairfield, Mon.
ELLIOTT, EARL; Mrs. E. C. Elliott, Hanley, N. M.
ETUE, W. F.; Mrs. Oliver Etue, Bay City, Mich.
FIELDS, JA[illegible]; [illegible]
FUERBACK, FRED; Mrs. M. Fuerback, Milwaukee, Wis.
GROSS, ALFRED; Mrs. Louisa Gross, Shawano, Wis.
HIGGINS, CHARLES E.; H. Higgins, Champion, Canada.
HOPP, ROY; Mrs. Mabel Hopp, Milwaukee, Wis.
HOURCAILLON, J. B.; G. M. Hourcaillon, San Francisco.
KNUTSON, LEONARD A.; A. Knutson, Sister Bay, Wis.
LEBERACE, ANGELO; John Leberace, Concord, Mass.
LEUCKE, ROBERT; Viola Leucke, Shaw no. Wis.
LAMS, ALBERT; Victor Lams, Superior, Wis.
LEISTIKOW, HERMAN; P. Leistikow, N. Milwaukee, Wis.
McCLOSKEY, DOUGLAS; C. McCloskey, Carson City, Mich.
MANCHESTER, H. A.; Wm. C. Manchester, Detroit, Mich.
MASON, MURRY; Mrs. Ella Mason, Blanchardville, Wis.
MAYNARD, MILTON; John Maynard, Lodi, Wis.
PARDEE, HERMAN O.; Mrs. Ellen Tovatt, Bay City, Mich.
PEEBLES, C. E.; Mrs. L. B. Peebles, Crystal City, Mo.
PERKINS, ELMER J.; A. E. Perkins, Houghton, Mich.
PETRONIS, PETER; Anthony Petronis, Scranton, Penn.
RUTTER, GEORGE J.; Mrs. W. C. Rutter, Seattle, Wash.
SOULIS, ANGELES; Andrew Cahilja, Tehachapi, Cal.
SZCZEPANSKI, LEO; L. Szczepanski, Auburn, Mich.
SCHOOLEY, JAMES H.; E. B. Schooley, Zillah, Wash.
VAN HECKE, EDWARDS; Alvie Van Hecke, Chicago, Ill.
WALKER, IRA W.; Arthur S. Walker, Thorndale, Texas.
WELCH, ELSWORTH E.; Mrs. M. C. Welch, Dallas, Penn.
WIERZEMIS, PETER; Sophie Gintaite, Chicago, Ill.
WOZENSKI, JULIUS; Frank Wozenski, Westfield, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—13.

Mechanic.

STRASBOUGH, JOHN R.; Wm. Strasbough, Dilltown, Penn.

Privates.

ABRAMS, W. W.; Mrs. C. Abrams, Deep Creek, Wash.
BLANCHARD, J. W.; W. H. Blanchard, Kalamazoo, Mich.
BATEMAN, WM. E.; Wm. T. Bateman, Mountain Top, Ark.
EWELL, FRANK B.; Mrs. Cecila Ewell, Philadelphia, Penn.
JACKSON, IRA; Mrs. C. M. Clark, Babcock, Ga.
JORDAN, JOSEPH L.; Mrs. Anna Kohler, Bangor, Me.
MURPHY, CHAS H.; Charles Murphy, Rushford, Minn.
POHLMAN, ALBERT H.; Otto Pohlman, Seward, Neb.
PORTER, LOUIS; Mrs. Alice Porter, Quality, Ky.
TOWNSEND, H.; Mrs. F. Townsend, Seymour, Penn.
WALTZ, CHARLES H.; E. H. Waltz, Penbrook, Penn.
WUNSCH, CHARLES H.; Mrs. A. Wunsch, St. Louis, Mo.

DIED OF DISEASE—5.

Battalion Sergeant Major.

KLINGENSMITH, J. M.; Mrs. M. M. Klingensmith, Greensburg, Penn.

Sergeant.

ROWLEY, MORRIS M.; Mrs. M. J. Holland, Stockton, Md.

Privates.

ANDERSON, JOHN L.; Mrs. R. Anderson, Korbel, Cal.
CUNNINGHAM, T. M.; M. Cunningham, Cambridge, Mass.
McPHERSON, JOHN D.; Mrs. M. McPherson, W. Toledo, O.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—122.

Lieutenant.

GURDA, LEON M.; Mrs. Leon M. Gurda, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sergeants.

AGNOR, JOHN W.; Miss Bessie Agnor, Kerrs Creek, Va.
GEBHARD, EL.; John Gebhard, McKee, Ky.
LANHAM, CLARENCE R.; John B. Lanham, Lebanon, Ky.
LAYNE, RALPH P.; James N. Layne, Chicago, Ill.
MARTIN, ALONZO M.; Mrs. R.S. Cundiff, Union Hall, Va.
NORTON, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Magee, Central Falls, R. I.
O'HARA, MARTIN F.; Mrs. E. Brogan, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBERTS, MEDE I.; Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Richdale, Mass.
SESSIONS, THOMAS A.; J. A. Sessions, Heber, Utah.
SEXTON, FRED; Mrs. Eldora Sexton, Oneida, Tenn.
STEINBACHER, R. P.; S. Steinbacher, Williamsport, Penn.
TUCKER, LONNIE C.; Henry Tucker, Monroe, N. C.
ULLENBERG, ALBERT A.; Ben Ullenberg, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corporals.

WIECZORKOWSKY, F.; Mrs. J. Wieczorkowsky, S. Amboy, N.J.
BURLEY, CLYDE; Mrs. H. M. Burley, Big Run, Penn.
BALDWIN, H. W.; C. Baldwin, Battle Creek, Mich.
BLAIR, JESSE R.; W. H. Blair, Evansville, Ind.
DESSALVO, TONY; Columbia Pisano, Kansas City, Mo.
GOODWIN, G. A.; Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Beaver Dam, Wis.
HACK, JOSEPH J., Jr.; J. Hack, Sr., Rhinelander, Wis.
KYLE, CLARENCE M.; Mrs. Nettie Kyle, Welch, W. Va.
LEIDINGER, JOHN W.; Mrs. J. Leidinger, E. Boston, Mass.
LOGAN, CHESTER A.; Arthur A. Logan, Harlem, Ga.
McADAMS, SAMUEL L.; Mrs. Lena Kelly, Haversville, Ky.
MILLER, FRANKLIN L.; Louis Miller, Pottsville, Penn.
MOSS, OTHO W.; Mrs. Moss, Huntington, W. Va.
MURPHY, THOMAS; Charles Murphy, Monroe, Wis.
NOE, CLARENCE P.; Rufus K. Noe, Wetmore, Kan.
PURDY, JOHN B.; L. Eugene Ward, Brodhead, Wis.
RAGSDALE, DICK R.; John L. Ragsdale, Dallas, Texas.
REUTER, JOHN D.; Peter Larelley, Custer County, Mon.
STUCKEY, CHARLIE; W. L. Stuckey, Okeechobee, Fla.
THEUNE, WILLIAM; Peter Theune, Cedar Grove, Wis.
WINSTON, FRANK J.; Will Winston, Star City, Ark.

Bugler.

MERRILL, LEE D.; William Merrill, Pardeeville, Wis.

Mechanics.

ALLEN, FRED J.; Charlie Jeffries, Rockford, Ill.
TRUEMAN, WILSON; Moses Trumbly, Asbury, Okla.
TYZAK, JOSEPH O.; Victor Tyzak, Chicago, Ill.
WILLETT, WILLIAM J.; James Willett, New Haven, Ky.

Wagoner.

PRAST, FRED M.; Mrs. Alvina Prast, Michigan City, Ind.

Privates.

CONNORS, JOSEPH J.; P. Connors, 75 3d St., B'klyn, N.Y.
FERRARO, S.; Mrs. V. Farina, 1,649 Barnes Av., N. Y. C.
GORDON, W. J.; J. Gordon, 1,334 Sterling Pl., B'klyn, N.Y.
HORR, BURTON GARL; Sidie Horr, Watertown, N. Y.
SEDOFSKY, I.; Rose Hurvitz, 31 Moore St., B'klyn, N. Y.
O'NEILL, JOHN J.; Mrs. M. O'Neill, Waterbury, Conn.
MATZKO, GEORGE; Mrs. S. Toman, E. Port Chester, Conn.
TURRO, JOSEPH; Mrs. Mary Turro, Stratford, Conn.
ALBANO, JAMES; Mrs. C. Stratero, West Rutland, Vt.
ALPERS, RAYMOND G.; G. H. Alpers, Nevada City, Cal.
ANDERSON, CHRISTIAN; Mrs. Hilda Hanauer, Chicago, Ill.
ANGERINOS, P.P.; the Purser, S.S. Fairhaven, Seattle, Wash.
ANGSTADT, EARL R.; J. L. Angstadt, Reading, Penn.
ANTONIO, M.; Anibale Asti, Gen. Del., Freeport, Penn.
BALDWIN, ORA A.; J. B. Baldwin, Carbondale, Ill.
BROOKINGS, K. L.; Sub. D. Brookings, Monticello, Ark.
BUSBY, ODAR A.; Mrs. Mary Tollett, Tabler, Okla.
BUTTERFIELD, J. A.; Mrs. Butterfield, Charlestown, Mass.
CHAPMAN, CAUDY P.; Homer Chapman, Monticello, Mo.
COCHRAN, CHARLES L.; E. B. Cochran, Chicago, Ill.
COHEN, HENRY; Jacob J. Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
CORLISS, E. N.; J. Corliss, Melville Torpedo Tender, U.S.N.
CUNEFARE, HAROLD N.; Mrs. Lula Cunefare, Peoria, Ill.
CURTIS, NATHAN K.; Robert Currie, Bravo, Mich.
DAVIS, DEWEY; John P. Davis, Pottsville, Penn.
ANDERSON, F. J.; Mrs. O. W. Anderson, Ludington, Mich.
BENNETT, FRANK N.; Mrs. E. J. Seeley, La Jolla, Cal.
CARINA, GEORGE A.; Mrs. Agnes Carina, Boston, Mass.
CHAVEZ, JOAQUIN; Mrs. B. Lucero, Corvio, N. M.
COFFIN, WILLIAM H.; Dick Coffin, Levering, Mich.
CROMIER, E. T.; Mrs. G. Cromier, Central Falls, R. I.
CRAVEN, G. W.; Miss N. Craven, Colorado Springs, Col.
ERICKSON, CARL E.; Fred Erickson, New Sweden, Me.
GROTZKE, JOHN A.; Julius Grotzke, Portage, Wis.
KICHER, THOMAS P.; Milton Kicher, Sykesville, Penn.
KNOPP, AUGUST; Mrs. August Knopp, Janesville, Wis.
PRENDERGAST, E. J.; Mrs. M. Prendergast, Chicago, Ill.
QUALLS, LOGAN; Jesse A. Langston, Harlowton, Mon.
SULLIVAN, JOHN T.; T. Sullivan, Smithfield, Mass.
TABARES, PABLO; G. Tabares, Tollocaldihe, Mexico.
WALDRON, J. F.; Mrs. M. A. Waldron, New Bedford, Mass.
DRANSFIELD, R. H.; Miss E. Dransfield, Indianapolis, Ind.
DUPLECHAN, J. M.; Mrs. Ida Duplechan, Ft. Barre, La.
ELLINGSON, ARTHUR J.; Mrs. J. Estenson, Climax, Minn.
FERRIS, STEPHEN W.; Michael Ferris, Scranton, Penn.
GIECEWICZ, VINCENT; Walter Giecewicz, Chicago, Ill.
GIGNAC, EUGENE; Peter Gignac, Franklin, N. H.
GILBERT, DONALD L.; Robert M. Gilbert, Alanson, Mich.
GRAY, CLAUDE M.; William H. Gray, Hillsboro, Ore.
GRIFFEN, F. F.; W. A. Griffen, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
GRUBIC, MILES; Nick Grubic, Portland, Ore.
HOLLANDER, ROBERT A.; M. Leiter, Dorchester, Mass.
HOPKINS, CHESTER F.; J. M. Hopkins, Mize, Miss.
HUBBARD, HENRY G.; J. J. Hubbard, Tallahassee, Fla.
JACKSON, MORRELL B.; J. Jackson, Calico Rock, Ark.
JOY, CHARLES; Miss Maud A. Joy, Houston, Texas.
LAMBERT, E. W.; Mrs. E. Lambert, S. Acton, Mass.
LECLERC, ARTHUR J.; Ubald LeClerc, Auburn, Me.
LESZCYNSKI, W.; Mrs. H. Leszcynski, Milwaukee, Wis.
LIVICK, ROBERT; Robert Livick, Edgerton, Wis.
McENTEE, MICHAEL; Mrs. E. McEntee, St. Louis, Mo.
McKITRICK, HARRY S.; E. McKitrick, Cleveland, Ohio.
PETERSON, CLDYE R.; Charles Peterson, Roberts, Ill.
RAGLAND, W. C.; Mrs. S. Ragland, Chickasha, Okla.
SAMMONS, PAUL; Henry Sammons, Gibson, Ga.
SMITH, LEONARD L.; Alfred A. Smith, LaGrange, Ind.
STRECKER, WILLIAM; Justan Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
TATE, AMBROSE; Onealme Tate, Morrow, La.
THOMPSON, EMMETT E.; A. Thompson, LaGarde, Ala.
WATT, DONALD F.; Mrs. Ida H. Watt, Steubenville, Ohio.
WILLIAMS, JESSE; Robert Williams, Hornbeck, La.
WISEMAN, EARL R.; George Wiseman, Ewing, Neb.
OKRASKA, ROMAN; Matteaus Okraska, Hoyloke, Mass.
OLINSKI, STANLY; Joseph Olinski, Albion, Mich.
RICHARDS, L. H.; Mrs. K. Richards, Bramwell, W. Va.
ROGERS, EDWARD W.; Fred Rogers, Hawkeye, Mass.
SHAW, EDWIN J.; Samuel Shaw, Gloucester, Mass.
SPENCER, RAYMOND V.; Mrs. A. Jayne, Lacyville, Penn.
TAAFFE, GEORGE F.; F. G. Taaffe, Keene, N. H.
WHISENHUNT, G. E.; Miss C. Whisenhunt, Ada, Okla.
ZACH, JOSEPH; Mrs. Lilly Zach, Chicago, Ill.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—88.

Lieutenant.

CLINARD, SHORES E.; Mrs. S. E. Clinard, Atlanta, Ga.

Sergeants.

PRISMAN, MICHAEL; B. Prisman, 534 Graham Av., Bklyn.
BAKER, JOHN; Vana Brack, Lancaster, Ky.
BROCK, L. F.; Mrs. Lena Brock, Baldwinsville, Mass.
RICHARD, WM. L.; W. Richard, W. Philadelphia, Penn.

Corporals.

FLANSBURG, WARREN; Mrs. E. Flansburg, Syracuse, N.Y.
VLIET, HARRY; Mrs. M. Hannigan, 210 Elm St., Yonkers.
BARCUS, EARL; Mrs. Edith Barcus, Liberty, Ind.
BARTECK, JOS. W.; Miss Helen Barteck, Bitumen, Penn.
CLINE, WILLARD; Mrs. Leota Christman, Joliet, Ill.
HAWORTH, PAUL F.; Frank Haworth, Elwood, Neb.
HEUPEL, ANTON S.; Mrs. Mary Heupel, Milwaukee, Wis.
MacLELLAN, J. J.; Mrs. J. MacLellan, Dorchester, Mass.
SIKORA, JOSEPH S.; Mrs. Anna Sikora, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mechanic.

DEGUELLE, JAMES; Ed Deguelle, Olathe, Col.

Privates.

ANATOLA, D.; Mrs. A. Pagona, 129 President St., Bklyn.
BILLENGREN, W.; Mrs. E. Billengren, 956 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.
CAVALIERE, E.; Mrs. J. Cavaliere, 80 E. 2d St., N. Y.
CURRIE, JAMES E.; H. Currie, 340 E. 148th St., N. Y.
ITSKOWITZ, IRVING; D. Itskowitz, 420 E. 8th St., N. Y.
LOWTH, W. J.; J. Lowth, 146 Ashburton Av., Yonkers, N.Y.
LESTER, AUGUST E.; John Eisenschuik, Syracuse, N. Y.
CIFULLO, DANIEL; Tony Cifullo, Bayonne, N. J.
CROLL, JULIUS A.; Mrs. Rose Croll, W. Hoboken, N. J.
PANYANO, ROSARIO; O. Pignatiello, Jersey City, N. J.
LEMENTOWICZ, P.; S. Lementowicz, South River, N. J.
ADKINS, CORBIT; Mrs. Roxey Adkins, Export, W. Va.
ANDERSON, ALBERT; Mrs. B. A. Anderson, Belvidere, Ill.
ASHCROFT, HARRY; Bertha M. Thomas, Altoona, Penn.
BEATTIE, HARRY O.; Mrs. Phoebe Landman, Jamaica, Vt.
BEDWELL, GERALD A.; T. J. Bedwell, Indianola, Iowa.
BEHRINGER, B. J.; Mrs. E. Behringer, St. Mary's, Penn.
BERSHINSKY, Y.; Miss M. Bershinsky, North Chicago, Ill.
BLACKELL, GEORGE L.; Simon Blacker, Allerton, Ill.
BLASER, JOHN J.; Ernest Blaser, Cresco, Iowa.
BOMGARDNER, R. G.; Mrs. E. Bomgardner, Harrisburg, Pa.
BOYD, HOLLAND P.; Mrs. N. C. Boyd, Dayton, Va.
BUCKINGHAM, FRANK; A. Buckingham, Princeton, Minn.
BURKEL, CONRAD A. F.; John C. Burkel, Reese, Mich.
CALVIN, BLAINE; Mrs. G. Calvin, Pleasant Grove, Cal.
CASEY, MAURICE; Mrs. Anna Casey, Starksboro, Vt.
CLINE, RAY; Albert F. Cline, Yellton, Okla.
CONNELLY, J. E.; Mrs. B. Connelly, Battle Creek, Neb.
CONWAY, AUGUST; Mrs. Clara Conway, Clearfield, Penn.
COOK, ELI; Mrs. Eli Cook, McKeesport, Penn.
COOK, WM. F.; W. G. Cook, Olive Hill, Tecumseh, Okla.
CRONIN, JAMES; Joseph Cronin, Northfield, Minn.
DONAHUE, F. B.; Mrs. N. Nighswander, Lansing, Mich.
EITZEN, AUGUST T.; Herman Eitzen, Maple City, Mich.
ELMORE, W. O.; Mrs. M. L. Elmore, Magnolia, Ark.
FERNANDEZ, A. Mrs. A. Fernandez, New Idria, Cal.
FROMBY, LESLIE R.; Henry Fromby, Cadillac, Mich.
GOODNEY, GEORGE A.; John Goodney, Republic, Mich.
HAHN, ARTHUR R.; John W. Hahn, Embden, N. D.
HANES, RICHARD M.; Marian M. Hanes, Dora, Ark.
HARRIS, VINES E.; G. E. Harris, Crawfordsville, Ark.
HARTWICK, F. W.; Mrs. F. Hartwick, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HAWS, HARRISON; Mrs. Maggie Dodds, Locust Grove, O.
HEAD, HARVEY M.; James F. Bradley, Doral, Ark.
HENLEY, CHARLES; Mrs. Molly Evans, Gilmore, Ark.
HENSLEY, WILLIAM; William Hensley, Guage, Ky.
HOISINGTON, R. G.; Mrs. L. Hoisington, N. Yakima, Wash.
HORTON, EARL M.; Mrs. Mary Archibald, Selah, Wash.
HODGES, FRED; Mrs. Maggie Hodges, Stringtown, Okla.
HOWARD, FORREST S.; Jennie Howard, Cannelton, Ind.
HUNT, KIRBY W.; Joe Hunt, Bostic, N. C.
KNIGHT, CHARLES H.; Mrs. P. Medin, Ishpeming, Mich.
NELSON, N. H.; Miss C. Robb, Parkers Landing, Penn.
O'CONNELL, SYLVESTER; Mrs. M. Sandy, St. Louis, Mo.
PALOMORA, S.; D. Palomora, Indianapolis, Ind.
PAUL, OVILA JOHN; Mrs. Oliver Paul, Chittate, Mass.
PURDY, HERBERT LEE; Mrs. M. Purdy, Mannering, W. Va.
QUINN, FRANK J.; Charles Quinn, Chicago, Ill.
REDDEN, WARREN B; E. L. Redden, Stradwick, Ark.
RICE, ELMER W.; Silas B. Rice, Elkton, Mich.
RIDER, HENRY; George Rider, Forest, Park, Ill.
RIDLEY, WILLIAM V.; W. V. Ridley, Cowansville, Penn.
RIZZO, JOSEPH; Mrs. Santo Scalici, Detroit, Mich.
ROBERTSON, J. C.; Mrs. R. B. Robertson, Taylor's Store, Va.
ROSENZWEIG, SOL; Meyer Rosenzweig, Chicago, Ill.
RUBY, ALBERT J.; Mrs. Nellie Ruby, Columbus, Ohio.
SANDBERG, OSWALD A.; N. Sandberg, Grantsburg, Wis.
SHORES, HERSHELL; Mrs. Ella R. Morris, Rome, Ga.
SMITH, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Faulkner, Chicago, Ill.
SNIDLE, HARRY C.; Mrs. Ora G. Snidle, Palymra, Ill.
SNYDER, REX L.; A. B. Snyder, Creston, Iowa.
SPIVAK, PAUL; Abraham Meilen, Detroit, Mich.
STREATER, HENRY E.; E. E. Streater, Wewoka, Okla.

MISSING IN ACTION—57.

Captain.

MAYERS, HAYDN P.; F. M. Elsey, San Antonio, Texas.

Lieutenant.

MILLS, Q. S.; T. M. Mills, 190 Wadsworth Av., New York.

Corporals.

BARBOUR, EDWARD; Miss M. Barbour, Brookline, Mass.
NESTOR, JOHN; Joseph Nestor, Gary, Ind.

Bugler.

ANDERSON, JACK, Jr.; J. O. Anderson, Cordele, Ga.

Privates.

BATTISTA, T.; Daniel Battista, 319 E. 151st St., N. Y.
HARRIS, LEWIS; Charles Harris, Sidney Center, N. Y.
ERNISSEE, FRED; Peter Ernissee, Rochester, N. Y.
WINSLOW, ARTHUR J.; J. A. Winslow, East Lynn, Conn.
CROFUT, HOMER A.; H. Crofut, Newark, N. J.
ABRAMS, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Sarah Abrams, Kane, Penn.
ANDERSAN, ALFRED M.; Louis Anderson, Rubicon, Wis.
ANDERSON, CURTIS F.; Miss R. Robinson, Kane, Penn.
AUSTIN, SAMUEL J.; Mrs. James Austin, Ligonier, Penn.
BAILEY, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Emma Bailey, Merced, Cal.
BAKER, GEORGE D.; John G. Baker, Peoria, Ill.
BARLAR, WILLIE K.; Mrs. S. A. Barlar, Columbus, Ga.
BARRETT, E. J.; Mrs. Agnes Barrett, Worcester, Mass.
BARRETT, CLARENCE; Mrs. Barrett, Steubenville, Ohio.
BEARD, OTTO; William P. Beard, Leakesville, Miss.
BEINEMA, ARTHUR W.; Floris Beinema, Janesville, Wis.
BENSON, JOHN B.; John Swanson, Federic, Wis.
BROOKS, HARRISON S.; Tom Brooks, Lonsenburg, Ark.
BOWLING, CARL A.; W. G. Bowling, Tucker, Okla.
BROOKS, JAMES H.; Mrs. Helen Brooks, Oroville, Wash.
CAMPBELL, RALPH; Aaron Campbell, Arcola, Ill.
CANDARA, JOE; Frank Winer, N. Minneapolis, Minn.
CARDOZA, ANTONE; Mrs. Cardoza, Richmond, Cal.
CHAPMAN, ROBERT B.; Henry Chapman, Dennison, Ohio.
COWGILL, LOUIS; A. C. Garcia, San Antonio, Texas.
COHN, LEO; Mrs. M. S. Cohn, Oakland, Cal.
COLE, MURPHY J.; Mrs. J. Cole, Deridder, La.
CROWDER, LUTHER R.; Mrs. Lula Crowder, Griffin, Ga.
DAY, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. Nanie Wilson, Mariba, Ky.
De HART, DEDERICK; Abram De Hart, Morgan City, La.
DIXON, DANIEL W.; W. D. Dixon, Anocosa, Ia.
DEATON, WALKER; Mrs. Becky J. Deaton, Quicksand, Ky.
DERRICK, WILLIAM; George Manson, Cleveland, Ohio.
DOUGLAS, MICHAEL D.; Mrs. A. Douglas, Braceville, Ill.
DYER, KIMSEY E.; L. Greer, Ellijay, Ga.
EDGINS, GEORGE; Cleveland Edgins, Cave Springs, Ga.
ELLER, JESSE; Miss Willie Eller, Summerville, Ga.
FILLISO, SALVATOR; Mrs. M. C. Vallotzi, Philadelphia.
FOLKELMAN, F. L.; Mrs. H. M. Folkelman, Macon, Ga.
FARMER, E. E.; Mrs. W. H. Farmer, Mineral Bluff, Ga.
FAULKNER, T. F.; J. M. Faulkner, Dowling Park, Fla.
FERBER, JOSEPH; Mrs. Cecilia Ferber, Gibson, Minn.
IVEY, ERNEST T.; Harry L. Ivey, Jellico, Tenn.
JOHNSON, WYLIE Y.; Mrs. J. W. Randall, Macon, Ga.
JACKSON, EMIL F.; Herman Jackson, Covington, Mich.
KELLEY, JOHN M.; Ed Kelley, Soldiers Grove, Wis.
MAYNARD, ALEX; James Maynard, Naugatuck, W. Va.
MILLER, ANGUS; George Miller, McLeansboro, Ill.
OZMENT, CHARLEY; Mrs. Sisie Ozment, Halls, Tenn.
POKALSKY, PETER; Mrs. C. Pokalsky, Throop, Penn.
PONCELET, PETER J.; Fred Overlin, Ekalaka, Mont.
ROCK, HARRY; Mrs. Mary Klutzke, Lafayette, Ind.

BIG BATTLE COMING, HINDENBURG SAYS

Tells Hertling in Birthday Message That the Allies Are Trying to Break Through.

CHANCELLOR SEES DANGER

Warns That Growing Criticism of the Government by Germans Encourages Foes.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1. — Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a birthday telegram to Chancellor von Hertling, says:

"Germany is fighting a bitter battle. In ever-renewed attacks our enemies are attempting to enforce a decisive breakthrough, in which they have, up to the present, failed. They will continue their useless attempts.

"A severe battle has still to be fought. The German people know what is at stake. They know that on the battlefields of France and Flanders the German Army is defending the sacred ground of the Fatherland. Recent announcements by enemy statesmen show purely and simply the will to annihilation and demonstrate to all of us the fate which Germany has to expect if she is not victorious in this battle.

"I have great confidence that the Fatherland stands united behind the fighting troops in order to break the insolence of our enemies."

Count von Hertling expressed anxiety over the outlook for the future in an address yesterday to a delegation of representatives of the Catholic Students' Union. According to a Berlin dispatch, the Chancellor spoke of the sacrifices and demands of war, and said significantly that, in addition to the sacrifices of blood, which hardly any family had been entirely spared, "there are difficulties of food and clothing and manifold deprivations at the present time, and I am anxious concerning the outlook for the future."

War, the Chancellor said, was and is the greatest possible experience for the nation. It manifested itself, he said, among Germany's enemies in the form of hatred "bordering on insanity," while among the Germans it displayed its effects principally internally in strengthening the inclination to criticism against the Government and its measures. This criticism intensified party antagonism, the Chancellor added, and he warned the students that "therein, gentlemen, there is undoubtedly danger."

The Chancellor continued:

"Not that there is any real convulsion in the life of the State to be feared from this. Our German nation is, in its overwhelming majority, too perspicacious and intelligent for that. But there is danger, owing to the impression caused among our enemies. They dream of an impending internal collapse, they construct their stronghold of victory thereon, and for its sake prolong the war.

"There is, therefore, in this matter special need for a remedy. What we need is united and firm cohesion between the Emperor and empire and the Government and the people, so that it may be clear to the outside world and may not be obscured by a cloud of differences of opinion expressed in writing or by word of mouth."

It was every one's duty to contribute to this end and assist in strengthening "the united front at home," said the Chancellor, adding:

"The army command regards the military situation with complete calm and confidence, even though it has been obliged for strategical reasons to withdraw our lines at several points. Our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset of the enemy arms until our adversaries perceive that they cannot destroy us, and are, therefore, on their part, ready for an understanding.

"This day shall come, because it must come if Europe is not to bleed to death and the European culture sink into the misery of barbarism. We implore the Almighty, who hitherto so clearly has stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for this day."

Quits Pulpit to Go to Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Rev. Nathaniel H. Melbert of Houston, Texas, once a sailor, has quit his pulpit to go to sea again. He is now with a training ship at Boston and after six weeks' training will ship as an ordinary sailor.

WOMEN RUN GERMAN SHIPS.

Only the Captains on Merchantmen on the Baltic Are Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Haparanda dated Saturday, says that German ships are arriving at Lulea with the Captains the only men aboard, the officers, engineers and stokers being all women. This is taken to illustrate the shortage of

LILLE NOW IN SIGHT AS AN ALLIED GOAL

Paris Suspects That Strength of Hindenburg Line Has Been Exaggerated.

CAMBRAI DRIVE EXPECTED

Germans Already Beginning to Talk of Possible Retreat Over the Rhine.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Foch's gigantic battle, (die Foschsche Riesenschlacht,) as the great German paper, the Cologne Gazette, now terms the present effort of the Allies, has grown much more menacing for the enemy during the last twenty-four hours. For the first time since 1916, reports now allude to progress being made "toward Lille," and speculation is now busy here with the question whether the boasted Hindenburg line will this time be able to stand the test the Allies are for the first time about to put it to. So rapid has been the march of events in the last week that it is now realized here that never so much as today have the fortunes of the enemy hung in the balance.

It is significant that within the last day or two, for the first time since the war began, the German press is beginning to allude with more or less anxiety to the possibility that their armies may before long be driven back behind the Rhine. Mere reference to such a subject by the kept German newspapers speaks volumes for the impression Foch's continued victories are making upon the mind of the enemy.

Opinion here is now satisfied not only that the Germans will be compelled to continue their retreat as far back as the Hindenburg line, but that the situation of the Allies is now such that they are fully prepared to make, with every prospect of success, a determined effort in the near future against what is believed to be the last serious obstacle to the enemy's being driven entirely out of France.

The more the problem of attacking the Hindenburg line is studied, the more French opinion inclines to believe it owes very large proportions of its strength to the manner in which the Germans, to comfort the people at home and to frighten the Allies at the same time, have trumpeted forth its impregnable character. There is no illusion here in regard to the progress already made by the British against what is commonly regarded as the northern terminus of this line. It is recognized that all German positions northwest of Queant in the direction of Arras are merely subsidiary extensions of the Hindenburg line proper.

This switch line is really one which joins the classic Hindenburg line up with the ordinary German line running northward from Thampoint to the sea, and consist largely of a series of trenches, one behind the other, running back to Cambrai and Douai. These positions bear no comparison with the immensely strong concrete fortifications, amply endowed with tunnels, underground railways, and enormous assembly halls, carved deep in the earth and capable of holding whole battalions of troops safely sheltered from the effects of even the largest shell, which run from Queant right down past St. Quentin and round the bastion of Laon to a point behind the Chemin des Dames, where the Hindenburg line joins up again with the enemy's ordinary defensive lines.

The problem which is being discussed here, is whether Foch, once he has driven the Germans back to the Hindenburg line, along its whole length, will decide to attempt to bite into it at various selected points, or choose what seems the less difficult course of trying to turn this long series of continuous positions from both ends while maintaining ruthless warfare along the whole line.

Deep Dugouts Sometimes Traps.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Germans, however strong the Hindenburg line may be, labor under the handicap that the very strength and elaborate nature of their positions may operate fatally against themselves. Experience has repeatedly shown that when attacked in sufficient force by heavy artillery and high explosives, the German underground shelters thirty or more feet deep, may be turned into absolute death-traps. During the first Somme battle, thousands of German soldiers found themselves trapped in this way, all exits of the perfectly constructed shelters being blocked by the allied heavy guns, and they either suffocated or fell victims to leisurely capture by the attacking troops when the process of clearing up the trenches occurred.

The cornerstone of the whole Hindenburg line is the huge mass of heights which curves round Laon. This always has been the pivot round which the German operations in France turned since 1914, and the loss of it must inevitably lead to their immediate retreat to the frontier. This pivot position is now beginning to be seriously threatened by Mangin and his brilliant, daring Franco-Americans, by their advance between the Aisne and the Oise, while "round the corner" to the eastward beyond Rheims is Gouraud's magnificently trained army silently awaiting its moment. Between the two on the Vesle are the Americans facing the Crown Prince's troops, who are reported to be anxious to avenge their disastrous defeat on the Marne. The position here is the most curiously interesting on the whole battle front.

Whatever development Foch may decide to give the battle on the front before Laon, little doubt is felt here that the main operations of the immediate future will be handled by the British in the Cambrai region. The terrain forming the plateaux of Picardy and the Cambrai country are this season exceptionally dry and favorable for an offensive by seasoned infantry plus tanks. Any substantial further advance by the British in this direction must automatically bring about the abandonment of Péronne and the whole Somme front by the enemy, and an alignment of his whole front on the Hindenburg line preparatory to what will in all probability be the decisive struggle so far as French territory is concerned.

SIMS PRAISES BRITISH.

Admiral Tells Our Fighters in London America Is Not "Doing It All."

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, delivered an address last night to American soldiers and sailors who were entertained in London by E. H. Sothern and Mary Anderson in "Macbeth." The commander declared the Germans had discovered that American soldiers were not just men thrust into uniforms and sent off in ships, but were fighting propositions. He added:

"But don't you chaps get sticking out your chests and going around thinking America is doing it all. I want to tell you here and now that what is being done by this tiny little island is wonderful. The British fleet is protecting us and supporting us and getting us to the front."

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

OBEY RULE TO KEEP AUTOS IDLE SUNDAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

terday an actual count showed in the hour not more than ten vehicles, two of which were milk trucks, one was an undertaker's automobile, and the remainder were small cars bearing New Jersey licenses. In the afternoon traffic on the Williamsburg Bridge increased, but instead of a Sunday average of 700 cars an hour, Patrolman Joseph Cooney, one of the traffic policemen, reported only fifty cars an hour.

Between 8 and 9 A. M. not a pleasure car appeared on Brooklyn Bridge on either roadway. And throughout the day the number of private cars which passed over these roadways, usually crowded with traffic destined for Coney Island and Long Island, was negligible compared to the normal Sunday figures. One Brooklyn man accompanied by his wife in their private car stopped at the Manhattan side, very much abashed by the lonesome state in which he found himself. Just coming into town and not having read a newspaper for days, he asked a policeman to tell him whether a bombardment was impending, and whether autos had been ordered to keep clear of the bridge for that reason. When the policeman explained, the man waved his hand in apology and said:

"Well, we'll hurry home and put the old car in the garage."

At the Queensboro Bridge there was also a remarkable decrease in automobile traffic. Patrolman John O'Connor, on duty at the Manhattan end of the span, said that only 1 per cent. of the normal number of pleasure cars passed him yesterday.

Riverside Drive Almost Deserted.

The conditions on the main driveways of the city were equally gratifying. Riverside Drive, where usually an endless stream of cars passes to and fro on Sundays, yesterday was almost deserted. Between 8 and 9 A. M. three gasoline vehicles were seen to pass Grant's Tomb. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the time for going to church, a patrolman at 120th Street and Riverside Drive counted forty-eight gasoline vehicles. Twenty-nine of these were the green buses, eleven were taxicabs, three were of the Royal Blue line of sightseeing cars, and five were private or pleasure cars, which sneaked by the policeman as quickly as they could without actually break the speed laws.

"If anybody had told me yesterday that such a thing could happen on Riverside Drive," said the policeman, "I would have told him to run along back to the country where he belonged."

Jeers for Bus Riders.

Fifth Avenue showed an equal scarcity of pleasure parties. From 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the avenue usually is jammed, one could for long intervals look in both directions for a distance of five or six blocks and see not an automobile. The big green Fifth Avenue buses, both here and on Riverside Drive, however, were running at regular intervals. From both sides of the street the riders of the buses were jeered, and often they preferred to alight rather than continue in the realization that they were not living up to an appeal to their patriotism. On one occasion two companies of sailors from an American battleship drilling on Riverside Drive saw a bus come down the drive. They raised a good-natured shout, the tenor of which was as follows:

"Say—you get out of that, you topsided slackers. Don't you know you are burning gas against democracy."

At Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue a policeman said there was easily a reduction of 80 to 90 per cent. in the usual traffic at that point. Between 3 P. M. and 4 P. M. at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, a vital traffic point, an actual count showed an average of five cars a minute, instead of the many hundreds that flow past this juncture on a normal Sunday.

Patrolman Frank Ayres, at Columbus Circle, who reported the remarkable record of only fifty gasoline vehicles bent on pleasure between 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., found an increase in the traffic later in the day, but it was negligible, fifty cars an hour, as compared to 2,500 an hour that pass that point on a Sunday under normal conditions.

At the ferries the reduction in the automobile traffic was equally sharp. The terminus of the Fort Lee Ferry, at 130th Street and Riverside Drive, is a crowded spot ordinarily on Sunday. It usually requires two or three patrolmen to regulate automobile traffic there. Yesterday Policeman Mahon and Schlussing of the West 125th Street Station stood there for hours feeling very much like idle onlookers, so negligible was the traffic. The gatekeepers could show on their slips but 213 automobiles as having come in and gone out of the city from midnight until midday, as against a total of more than 700 for the same period last Sunday. At the Fort Lee Ferry garage, at the corner of Manhattan Street and Riverside Drive, it was said that not a single gallon of gasoline had been sold there and none demanded up to noon, although the usual sale up to that time on a normal Sunday reached more than 100 gallons. Other ferry terminals showed a record just as good if not much better.

Great Saving of Gasoline.

The saving of gasoline throughout the city was very noticeable. As a typical instance the Pennsylvania Terminal Garage reported a sale of 72 gallons yesterday, as compared with 400 gallons on the previous Sunday. At some of the large garages on West Fifty-sixth Street which usually do an enormous business on Sunday, the decrease in the demand for gasoline was even more striking. Thus at the Great Northern Garage, which usually sells 100 gallons of gasoline on a Sunday, not one gallon was sold yesterday. With the exception of two cars used by physicians, this garage did not release a car throughout the entire day. There was no call for them. The Gem Garage, at 132 West Fifty-sixth Street, which operates 100 cars on a Sunday, released only two cars yesterday. Instead of selling 350 gallons of gasoline, which is the normal Sunday sale, this garage sold only 20 gallons. So it went with garages throughout the city, proprietors and employes finding the time weighing heavy on their hands, but many of the proprietors taking a genuine pleasure in the response that the public was making to a patriotic cause, even though it did cost them money.

While private automobiles for the most part were kept in their garages yesterday, a large number of Fifth Avenue buses and Black and White taxicabs were operated. Naturally these vehicles did a rushing business. At the office of the Fifth Avenue Buses it was said there had been a 10 per cent. reduction in the number of vehicles operated. At the office of the Black and White Taxicabs it was said that only 150 cabs were operated as compared with 250 cabs under normal conditions. The officers of the Black and White Taxicab Company insisted that these cabs were engaged merely in essential calls—short calls carrying persons either to the trains or to their homes.

The ordinary sightseeing buses were comparatively few. At Times Square one big bus which leaves from this point waited until close until 2 o'clock before it got a carload. Then just as it was about to start some pedestrian assailed those on the car for lack of patriotism, and they began to alight one by one until the car was empty. Policeman Fred Norman then advised the chauffeur to take the car into the garage and keep it there for the rest of the day.

Many drivers of automobiles designated the use to which the cars were put by signs, reading "business" or "doctor's car." Many others displayed signs which read "This car is run by kerosene." It was noticeable that many cars that looked as though they were bent on pleasure tours carried among their passengers a man dressed in sailor's or soldier's uniform.

With the automobile in general disuse, however, a thriving business was done by hansom cabs, victorias, and other horse-drawn vehicles. The horse looked strange on Fifth Avenue and often evoked a series of "Hip, hip, hoorays" from newsboys and soldiers.

The no-gasoline rule was a heavy blow to the roadhouse business about New York, the same condition prevailing, according to reports received here, in all parts of the State. The day offered ideal weather for touring, and ordinarily the roadhouses would have been overflowing with patronage. So negligible was the traffic in any direction, however, that hotels and inns along the most favored routes were often found completely deserted yesterday, with the exception of the lone clerk behind the desk.

PRESIDENT USES HORSES.

Rides in a Victoria to Church—Capital Autos Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Motorless day was loyally observed throughout the capital today. The President and Mrs. Wilson set the example, which was followed by officials, diplomats, and others. The fine avenues of the capital and highways of its suburbs were strangely quiet. Instead of long streams of automobiles there were a few horse drawn vehicles and pedestrians. A walk through Rock Creek Park on one of the finest afternoons of the year brought to view only three automobiles in a two-hour period. The city's streets were similarly bare.

President and Mrs. Wilson attended service this morning at the Central Presbyterian Church. They rode to church in a victoria drawn by a pair of bay horses, driven by a coachman, who sat alone on the box. In the afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson went for a drive, using the victoria in place of the familiar limousine or touring car. This is the first time horses have been used by the President, except for riding, since the Administration of President Roosevelt, who used horses and carriages to the exclusion of all motor cars. The two-seated carriage, without a top, drawn by two such bay horses as the President used today, was a familiar sight in the days of the Roosevelt Administration. After the inauguration of President Taft the White House stables became garages.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—Auto traffic was greatly reduced today on the New York and Boston highways through this State, indicating general compliance with the request of the Federal Fuel Administrator for the conservation of gasoline by the non-operation of private cars on Sundays. There were many who ignored the rule on the local roads of the State, but the numbers of these cars were taken by patriotic auto owners.

At New London not more than one-tenth of the usual number of pleasure automobiles was seen on the roads today.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—Car owners and most of the public chauffeurs observed the order of the Fuel Administrator today. A member of the Fuel Administration reported that a count of the cars passing Brighton and Ocean Avenues between 9 and 4 o'clock showed less than 200 machines, where, on previous Sundays, 5,000 automobiles had passed. At Atlantic City the fuel order was generally observed. Inspectors stopped a number of pleasure cars and induced occupants to turn back to garages.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Among the few autoists who drove their cars through the streets of this place today was Congressman George R. Lunn, former Mayor of Schenectady. The police dispersed crowds who jeered and greeted automobilists with shouts of "slacker!"

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The absence of the usual Sunday streams of motor vehicles from the highways, and of hundreds of motor boats from the harbors, rivers, and lakes today testified that New England generally observed the Federal Fuel Administration's request to forego pleasure riding. At the busiest corner in the Back Bay district in this city twenty machines passed the traffic policeman in one hour, as compared with 600 on a pleasant afternoon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—All taxicabs suspended business today in observance of the request that no gasoline be used for pleasure purposes on Sunday, and owners of private automobiles generally complied with the order. The police sent out an order to all patrolmen to report violations and about 500 persons who failed to comply were reported. Their names and addresses were taken by the police. Many of these persons asserted they were using their automobiles on business errands. Few taxicabs were running, and the number of buses also was reduced greatly.

20,000 JEWS IN WANT IN EASTERN SIBERIA

Immigrant Aid Society Gets Report of Distress Among Refugees from Russia.

The story of the plight of Jewish war refugees stranded in Harbin, Vladivostok and Japan is described in a report by Samuel Mason, who went to the Far East as a special commissioner of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, addressed to the Directors of the society.

More than 20,000 Jewish war refugees are scattered east of the Urals, Mr. Mason says. The society relieved 1,706 refugees, of whom 624 were women and 910 children under 16. Of these 1,551 were sent to the United States and have been reunited with their relatives; 103 went to Canada, 15 to South Africa, 11 to Hawaii, 10 to Argentina, 4 to China, 1 to British India, and 11 back to Siberia. The latter were not allowed to proceed as they could not meet the requirements of the United States Immigration laws. Mr. Mason said that 400 were still at Harbin and Vladivostok in charge of the bureaus there, so that the total of refugees taken care of is more than 2,000. Among those cared for were 106 non-Jewish Poles, Slavs, Armenians, Syrians, and Persians.

The condition of refugees at Vladivostok Mr. Mason said was most deplorable. They sleep in any shed they may find along the railroad and are reduced to picking up crumbs.

At Harbin there are thousands of refugees sleeping in court yards and sheds. "These Jews are not Bolsheviki," Mr. Mason said. "They are peace loving, law abiding people who under the old regime went about their business. More than 20,000 Jewish war refugees are scattered east of the Urals. These must claim our attention as did those who succeeded in reaching China and Japan. They too are stranded, but their position is made more precarious by a hostile regime, augmented by the setting loose of thousands of German war prisoners who look upon the Jewish victims as the easiest prey for their ill-concealed desire for vengeance upon their enemies.

"The most urgent need of all the Jewish refugees in Siberia is to enable them, with the consent of the United States Government, if necessary, to establish communications with their kin who reside in the United States."

One of the first things Mr. Mason did after his arrival in Yokohama was to open a home for the refugees. He obtained the old Royal Hotel and formally opened it as Yokohama Home on Feb. 11. He also opened bureaus at Vladivostok and Harbin and stationed correspondents at Tokio, Kobe, and Nagasaki to meet refugees. The Vladivostok bureau is in direct communication with the Jewish communities in Siberia. The purpose of the one at Harbin is to meet the urgent needs of the war refugees in Manchuria.

CHANGES IN B. R. T. SERVICE.

Five-Car Trains for Broadway Subway to Manhattan.

The Public Service Commission has announced that under its direction the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has made the following improvements in its service:

Two-car trains have ceased to run on the Brighton Beach lines; five-car trains will replace the present four-car trains operating on the Broadway subway in Manhattan; a new crossover is to be installed near Times Square so that trains of the West End line, which are now turned back at Union Square, will be run through to Times Square, and additional service is to be provided on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue elevated line on Saturday nights.

In addition to these improvements, more cars are to be operated on the Flatbush Avenue line, and the service is to be improved on the Culver, the West End, and the Sea Beach lines, and on several of the surface roads.

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Skunk Muffs	$16.50
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Long Trousers Suits
at least 6% below competing prices

Sturdy suits of unfinished worsted, cheviot, cassimere and tweed effects. Coat, vest and trousers. Thoroughly well made, as stylish as those made for men. $19.75 to $27.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

Pajamas for Lads
(6 to 18 yrs.)
Durable yet fancy cotton percales, madras and Domet flannel garments, in stripe and two-tone effects. $1.59 to $2.89

Serviceable Rain Coats
(6 to 18 yrs.)
Made of excellent rubberized tweeds and cassimeres, in tans and grays and khaki. Some fine trench models from last season are included. The U. S. regulation excludes their manufacture hereafter. $6.49 to $14.74
Black Rubber Coats, $3.49

Shaker Sweaters
(Sizes 26 to 36)
Also Jumbo knit models and brush wool sweaters. Shawl and Byron collars, or slip overs and V-necks. Others sleeveless. Maroon, brown, gray, navy, heather and khaki, $3.89 to $6.49

Shirts and Blouses
Of madras, percale or woven crepes. The blouses are in plain and fancy stripes, with attached collars or neck bands. 6 to 16 yrs. 94c to $1.44
The shirts of similar materials have French cuffs. 12 to 14 neck. $1.19 to $1.89

Haberdashery
We carry standard collars, ties, belts, handkerchiefs, buttons and underwear, etc., at our regular savings.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear, 34th Street.

Boys' Bedding
Most boys' schools require students to supply their own bedding. We have single sheets of bleached, stout muslin made to stand frequent laundering, in three sizes. Hemmed, 54x90 ins. $1.34, to 72x90 ins., at $1.69.
PILLOW CASES TO MATCH, 45x36 ins., 49c ea.

Bungalow Bedspreads
Washable, very heavy cotton spreads in floral design, 64x90 ins., $2.49

Heavy Blankets
Dark gray, black bordered camp blankets, securely bound. Just the thing for school. 64x90 ins., $5.94

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

STORE HOURS BEGINNING TOMORROW
Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M., including Saturdays.

Let the War Stamp idea stick to you. War Stamps may be bought in Department Stores and at hundreds of other places.

SENATORS THUMP YANKEES SOUNDLY AND BID THEM FAREWELL FOR THE SEASON

YANKS DROP FINAL GAME TO SENATORS

New York Supplies Lead for Keating, but Pitcher Fails to Hold the Enemy.

LAVAN IN LEADING ROLE

Washington Player Again Brushes Aside Opposition and Helps Materially to Win by 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Senators made it three out of four against the Yankees by taking the final game of their series here this afternoon by the score of 5 to 3. The New Yorkers jumped away to a two run lead in the fourth inning only to have the home team bunch six hits in the fourth and fifth for five runs.

Both teams hit the ball hard and neither of the original pitching selections lasted through the first five innings. Griffith took Doc Ayers out after four innings, in which the Yanks had tagged him for five hits. Huggins took Keating out in the home half of the fifth with the score tied and two men on bases.

Mogridge was unable to check the rally which got under way while Keating was working and three runs were in before the inning ended. Finneran went to the hill in the next inning, so that Mogridge might be available for the games with the Red Sox tomorrow at the Polo Grounds.

Lavan's all around work again featured as in the game here yesterday. He started the fourth inning rally, in which the Senators tied up the game, and in the fifth he was busy with a single, which chased in another run. In his fourth trip to the plate the Washington shortstop collected four clean hits, and also did some very fine fielding.

Ham Hyatt hit safely on each of his first three trips to the plate, but in the eighth inning, when he made his last appearance, Bert Shotton ran to left centre for a great catch and Ham had to be content with three hits.

A double by Baker in the fourth inning started the scoring. Pratt's safe bunt sent Baker to third and he scored on an error by Judge when Ayers threw to catch Pratt off first, the latter going to second. Hyatt's single sent Pratt to third, and Peck scored him with a squeeze play.

The home team came on even terms in the second inning. Lavan singled to left and Picinich chased him home with a triple. A sacrifice fly by Morgan, who batted for Ayers, scored Picinich.

In the fifth Foster singled and Judge beat out a bunt. Keating gave way to Mogridge here, and after the next two batsmen had been retired Shanks doubled to left, scoring Foster and Judge. Lavan's single to left sent Shanks across with Washington's last run.

The Yankees got a run in the sixth after the first two batsmen had been retired. Fournier got an infield hit, went to third on Hyatt's single to right, and finished the jaunt on Peck's single to centre.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	2	0	1	6	0	Walters,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Foster,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Pratt,2b	4	1	1	1	4
Judge,1b	4	1	1	8	1	Fournier,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Hyatt,lf	4	0	3	1	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Peck'gh,ss	3	0	2	3	5
Shanks,2b	4	1	1	1	0	Hannah,c	4	0	0	4	1
Lavan,ss	4	1	4	1	4	Keating,p	2	0	0	0	0
Picinich,c	4	1	1	8	0	aMorgan	0	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	3	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMorgan	0	0	0	0	0	Finneran,p	2	0	1	1	2
Matteson,p	2	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	5	12	27	9	Total	35	3	10	24	16

a Batted for Ayers in fourth.

Error—Judge.

Washington	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	..	5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	..	3

Two-base hits — Peckinpaugh, Baker, Shanks. Three-base hit—Picinich. Stolen base—Lavan. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Double plays—Judge, Lavan, and Judge; Pratt, Peckinpaugh, and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 5; Matteson, 2. Hits—Off Ayers, 3 in 4 innings; Matteson, 5 in 5; Keating, 6 in 4; Mogridge, 2 in 1; Finneran, 4 in 3. Struck out—By Ayers, 5; Keating, 1; Finneran, 1; Matteson, 1. Winning pitcher—Matteson. Losing pitcher—Keating.

AT CHICAGO, (American.)

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Beecher,rf	4	0	2	3	0	Good,cf	5	1	2	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	2	3	1	5	Leibold,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Speaker,cf	5	1	1	5	0	Weaver,ss	4	1	1	6	1
Wood,lf	5	0	2	0	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	0	13	0	Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Turner,3b	4	0	2	2	3	Mostil,2b	4	1	2	0	2
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Pinelli,3b	3	1	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	4	1	2	7	0	Schalk,c	2	0	1	2	4
Thomas,c	0	0	0	0	0	Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	4	0	0	0	4	Shel'back,p	0	0	0	0	0
McQuillan,p	0	0	0	0	0	Benz,p	2	0	1	0	2
						Devormer,c	2	1	0	1	0
Total	37	8	11	27	13	Total	35	5	9	27	10

Errors—Weaver, Collins, Mostil, (2,) Pinelli, Benz, (3.)

Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	..	8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5

Two-base hits—Good, Weaver. Three-base hits—Good, Mostil. Stolen bases—Bescher, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice flies—Johnston, Evans, Schalk. Double play—Weaver, Mostil, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 0. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Shellenback, 1. Hits—Off Coumbe, 8 in 7 innings; McQuillan, 1 in 2; Shellenback, 5 in 2; Benz, 5 in 6; Danforth, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Coumbe, 3; Danforth, 1. Winning pitcher—Coumbe. Losing pitcher—Shellenback.

AT ST. LOUIS, (American.)

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	3	Tobin,lf	4	0	2	0	1
R.Jones,3b	4	1	1	1	0	Johns,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Cobb,cf	5	1	4	3	0	Sisler,1b	5	0	1	14	0
Veach,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Demmitt,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Griggs,1b	5	1	3	9	0	Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Harper,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	6
Vitt,2b	2	1	0	3	7	Austin,ss	3	2	1	4	6
Yelle,c	4	1	1	3	2	Severeid,c	4	2	3	2	1
Dauss,p	4	0	2	0	1	Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aNunamak'r	1	0	1	0	0
						Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Bennett,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	38	7	15	27	13	Total	36	5	12	27	17

a Batted for Davenport in fifth.

b Batted for Leifield in sixth.

Errors—Bush, Johns, Sisler, Davenport.

Detroit	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	..	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	..	5

Two-base hits—Cobb, Tobin, Demmitt, 2. Three-base hit—Dauss. Stolen bases—Cobb, Griggs. Sacrifice hits—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Tobin Double plays—Gedeon and Sisler; Austin, Gedeon, and Sisler; Dauss, Bush, and Griggs. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 7. First on errors—Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Davenport, 1; Bennett, 1. Hits—Off Davenport, 7 in 5; Bennett, 5 in 2; Leifield, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Dauss, 2; Davenport, 1. Wild pitches—Dauss, Bennett. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,lf	2	0	0	4	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	4	6
Johns,3b,1b	3	0	2	1	1	R.Jones,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Sisler,1b,p	4	1	1	7	0	Cobb,cf,p	4	0	2	0	0
Demmitt,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Griggs,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Gedeon,2b	4	2	2	4	4	Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Austin,ss	4	0	2	5	3	Vitt,2b	4	1	0	1	2
Nu'maker,c	3	1	0	4	1	Spencer,c	2	0	0	4	3
Wright,p	4	0	1	0	0	Cun'h'm,p,cf	3	1	1	6	4
Johnson,3b	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	6	9	27	9	Total	33	2	6	24	15

Errors—Johns, Gedeon, Griggs, Vitt, Spencer, Cunningham.

St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	..	6
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	2

Two-base hit—Sisler. Three-base hit—Cunningham. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Nunamaker. Sacrifice hit—Johns. Sacrifice fly—Tobin. Double plays—Nunamaker and Austin; Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 6. First on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 4; Wright, 1. Hits—Off Cunningham, 6 in 6; Cobb, 8 in 9; Wright, 5 in 8; Sisler, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Cunningham, 1. Winning pitcher—Wright. Losing pitcher—Cunningham.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games; first game 1 P. M. New York Yankees vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)

Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 6. (Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 5; New York, 3.

Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 5.

Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 5. (First game.)

St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 2. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	83	44	.654
New York	70	52	.574
Cincinnati	66	60	.524
Pittsburgh	64	59	.520
Brooklyn	56	68	.452
Philadelphia	54	67	.446
Boston	52	70	.323
St. Louis	51	76	.402

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	76	50	.597
Cleveland	73	54	.575
Washington	71	55	.563
New York	59	62	.488
St. Louis	58	64	.475
Chicago	57	66	.467
Detroit	53	71	.427
Philadelphia	51	75	.405

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Pittsburgh.

St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York. (Two games; first at 1:00.)

Philadelphia at Washington.

Chicago at Detroit.

AT CINCINNATI, (National.)

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	3	1	Anderson,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Neale,cf	3	1	0	1	0	Heathcote,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Cueto,lf	2	0	0	2	0	P'lette,1b,c	4	0	0	10	0
S.Magee,1b	4	1	2	8	1	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Fisher,2b	3	0	1	1	2
L.Magee,2b	3	0	3	5	3	Wallace,2b	1	0	0	1	2
Blackb'ne,ss	3	0	0	2	2	McHenry,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Wingo,c	4	1	1	6	2	Betzel,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Eller,p	1	1	1	0	1	G'zales,c,1b	3	0	0	4	2
						Meadows,p	2	1	2	0	0
						aBrock	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	5	8	27	10	Total	30	2	7	24	16

a Ran for Meadows in ninth.

Errors—L. Magee, Paulette, McHenry.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	..	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	..	2

Two-base hits—Wingo, Heathcote. Three-base hits—L. Magee, Meadows. Sacrifice hits—Eller, Meadows. Sacrifice fly—Anderson. Double plays—Groh and S. Magee; Meadows, Hornsby, and Paulette; Betzel, Hornsby, and Gonzales. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 6. Struck out—By Eller, 6; Meadows, 2.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,lf	4	3	3	2	1	Anderson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Neale,cf	5	2	5	2	1	H'cote,cf,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Cueto,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	3	11	1
S.Magee,1b	4	0	2	10	1	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	0	0	W.llace,2b	4	1	1	2	7
L.Magee,2b	5	1	1	2	4	McH'ry,lf,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Blackb'ne,ss	4	1	1	4	4	Betzel,3b	4	2	2	1	1
Archer,c	4	1	0	4	3	Brock,c	2	1	0	1	1
Ring,p	4	1	1	0	4	Ames,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	10	14	27	18	Total	32	6	10	24	16

a Batted for Ames in ninth.

Errors—S. Magee, L. Magee, Heathcote, Wallace Brock.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	..	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	..	6

Two-base hits—S. Magee, Anderson, Heathcote, Paulette. Three-base hits—Betzel, (2.) Stolen bases—Neale, Griffith, Brock. Sacrifice hit—Cueto. Sacrifice flies—S. Magee, Brock. Double plays—Archer and Blackburne; Blackburne, L. Magee and S. Magee; Hornsby, Wallace and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 4; Ames, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, 1. Struck out—By Ring, 1; Ames, 1. Wild pitches—Ring, Ames. Passed ball—Brock.

AT CHICAGO, (National.)

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Leach,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	5	4	Boone,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Mann,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Carey,cf	4	0	0	6	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	4	0	Southw'th,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	10	1	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Pick,2b	2	1	0	2	4	Molwitz,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Deal,3b	3	1	1	0	3	McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Killifer,c	1	0	0	8	2	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	2
O'Farrell,c	1	0	1	0	0	Hill,p	1	0	0	0	4
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	0	aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	1	Comstock,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	4	5	27	15	Total	31	0	4	24	11

a Batted for Hill in eighth.

Errors—Hollocher, Pick, Deal, Boone, Schmidt.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	..	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hit—Hollocher. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Deal. Stolen bases—Pick, Southworth, 2. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Double play—Hollocher and Merkle. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 5. First on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Hill, 5. Hits—Off Vaughn, 1 in 4; Tyler, 3 in 5; Hill, 2 in 7; Comstock, 3 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1; Hill, 1. Winning pitcher—Tyler. Losing pitcher—Hill.

GORDON LOSES CLOSE RACE.

McCabe Has Half a Foot Advantage In Long Run.

Willie Gordon of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station was beaten by six inches in the 1,000 yards handicap run, the feature event of the Marcus Lowe field day held yesterday at City College Stadium. Gordon started from scratch against a representative field. Joe McCabe, also from Pelham Bay, who had an allowance of twenty-two yards, anticipated Gordon's final effort, however, and increased his pace sufficiently to break the tape a scant half foot in front of the mile champion. The time was 2:19 4-5.

In the 100-yard handicap dash another close finish was recorded, the winner being Charles Clark of Pelham Bay, who started from the one-yard mark. His margin of victory was about half a foot over P. Freerich, another Pelham tar, who had five yards.

BARTSCH TRIPLE WINNER.

With Feher, He Brings Hungarian Track Title to New York.

Led by John Bartsch and Alexander Feher, New York representatives in the Hungarian-American Athletic League won the annual track and field championship of the organization yesterday at Astoria Field. The overwhelming score of 70 points gave the local Hungarians the title.

Athletic teams from Youngstown, Cleveland, Chicago and New Brunswick came here to oppose the local stars, but were completely outclassed. Following the Manhattan athletes came the Cleveland athletes with 22 tallies, and Youngstown athletes were third with 15.

Bartsch won the 100 and 200-yard dashes, the running high jump and was second in the running broad jump and discus throw. Feher, a distance runner, captured the two-mile and four-mile events in convincing fashion.

MIDDIES FAVOR FOOTBALL.

Baseball Loses Favor with New Men at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Football and basket ball are the favorite athletics among the Midshipmen as shown by the customary declaration of intentions taken of the 900 members of the fourth class here. These two branches are favored by more than half the class. Baseball seems to be steadily declining in favor.

MAYO BEATS PORES IN CAMP VAIL RACE

Fort Slocum Runner Turns the Tables on Sailor in Two-Mile Contest.

Eddie Mayo of Fort Slocum, the former Brooklyn runner, defeated Charley Pores of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station in a two-mile race held as a special attraction in the athletic carnival for soldiers of Camp Vail, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, at the Hollywood Park Horse Show grounds, West End, N. J., yesterday. A crowd of about 2,000 witnessed the race from the grandstand and lawn.

Mayo won because he possessed the greater strength. Up to within 200 yards of the finish there was no telling who the victor would be. Pores and Mayo raced along at a good pace over the major portion of the distance, this lead frequently alternating.

When about 200 yards from the tape Mayo, coming unexpectedly on Pores, jumped the diminutive Pelham Bay bluejacket, and then Mayo showed the way to the finish line. Mayo's time was 10:15 1-5.

While this special two-mile match race was the principal attraction, there were many competitions in which the soldiers of Camp Vail had the field to themselves. One of the prizes was a cup offered by Captain Arthur McAleenan of the Mercury Foot Club to the winning company in a competitive drill. This went to the soldiers of the Thirteenth Service Company, who easily excelled the other doughboys in their evolutions up and down the field. This event, incidentally, had the large crowd cheering almost constantly while it lasted.

Exciting competition was furnished in the half-mile run, in which the doughboys, with their khaki uniforms and marching shoes on, set a pace that was considered almost impossible. Private C. H. Yost of the Training Battalion was at the head of the field of twelve starters for the greater part of the distance, and broke the worsted a winner by about fifteen yards in 2:24 4-5.

Corporal L. D. Childs of Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, was the star performer in point of prizes won. A big, lanky, slim-built youngster, Childs won the high jump after breaking a tie with Sergeant Bird, 29th Service Company, at 5 feet, and in the shot put he was third, with an effort of 31 feet 10 inches.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Private R. O. McLaughlin, 13th Service Company; Private Moore, Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, second; Private P. C. Schloesser, 13th Service Company, third. Time—0:12 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Private C. H. Yost, Training Battalion; Private F. T. Vogel, Training Battalion, second; Private McDonald, 13th Service Company, third. Time—2:24 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Corporal L. D. Childs, Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, with 5 feet; Sergeant Bird, 29th Service Company, 5 feet, second; Sergeant Carl Stevens, 13th Service Company, 4 feet 10 inches, third. (Childs won on jump-off of tie.)

Medicine Ball Team Race for Teams of Twenty-five Men Each.—Won by 13th Service Company; 324th Field Signal Battalion, second; 29th Service Company, third. Time—2:49.

Equipment Race.—Won by Private S. Moyerman, Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion; Corporal Meinhard, 29th Service Battalion, second; Private M. S. E. Petterson, Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, third.

Competition Drill.—Won by 13th Service Company; 1st Company Training Battalion, second; Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, third.

Special Two-Mile Match Run.—Won by Edward Mayo, Fort Slocum; Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, second. Time—10:15 1-5.

Shot Put.—Won by Private Haskin, 13th Service Company, with 36 feet 10 inches; Private Watson, 29th Service Company, 34 feet 6 inches, second; Corporal L. D. Childs, Company C, 324th Field Signal Battalion, 31 feet 10 inches, third.

Pole Climbing.—Won by Private Chorwaldersen, 418th Telegraph Battalion, 0:09 2-5; Sergeant Bitterly, 418th Telegraph Battalion, 0:09 2-5, second; Private Hundertfoot, 13th Service Company, 0:10 2-5, third.

One-Half Mile Relay Race.—Won by 13th Service Company team, (Del Marmol, Watson, McAloon, and Wilson;) 324th Field Signal Battalion, (Sergeant De Witt, Corporal Crowe, Private Ellegood, and Private Swier,) second; Training Battalion, (L. A. Andrus, William Emory, G. D. Smith, and F. C. Bryan,) third. Time—1:42 2-5.

We've been getting our shipments of woolens from the other side with unusual regularity. Have absolutely no complaint. We don't find it hard therefore to enjoy this rather subtle touch of humor that British manufacturers have lent to a sort of "ever-ready-excuse" for delayed orders.

YOUR OLD ORDERS.

Keep your temper, Gentle Sir,
Writes the Manufacturer.
Though your goods are overdue
For a month or maybe two,
We can't help it, please don't swear,
Labor's scarce and frames are rare.
Can't get wool, can't get dyes;
These are facts, we tell no lies.

Harry's drafted, so is Bill,
All our work is now uphill.
So your order, we're afraid,
May be still a bit delayed.
Still you'll get it, don't be vexed,
Maybe this year, maybe next.
Keep on hoping, don't say die,
We'll complete it bye and bye.

Everything men and boys wear!

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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ALTAIR HOLDS LEAD OVER STAR YACHTS

Victory of Port Washington Boat Practically Decides Interclub Laurels.

The two fast star class yachts of the Port Washington Yacht Club, the Altair and the Hydra, again led the fleet in one of the series interclub championship races over the course of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday. The Altair, which was handled by its owner, E. V. Willis, sailed home a winner by one minute. B. L. Linkfield in the Taurus, sailing the colors of the Bayside Yacht Club, was third, 51 seconds ahead of L. A. D. Percival, in the Mars II.

A northerly breeze which variated from light to moderate kept the skippers guessing. John R. Robinson, sailing the Big Dipper, met with a mishap when a halyard of that yacht broke.

By winning today Mr. Willis secures a comfortable lead in the series.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE.—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 8 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:36:15	1:46:25
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:37:25	1:47:25
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:38:15	1:48:15
Mars II., L. A. D. Percival	5:39:09	1:49:06
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:39:16	1:49:16
Aria, George Abbott	5:40:15	1:50:15
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:41:16	1:51:16
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:42:25	1:52:25
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:43:06	1:53:06
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:43:25	1:53:25
Starlight, A. Nesbett	5:45:00	1:55:00
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	Disabled	

CYCLE RACE TO SPENCER.

Kramer and Spears Defeated in Three-Cornered Match.

NEWARK, Sept. 1.—Arthur Spencer defeated Frank Kramer and Bob Spears in the final of the Criterion Stakes, a one-mile, three-cornered match race, here this afternoon. Kramer won the first heat, riding the last eighth mile in 11 2-5 seconds. Kramer finished second to Spencer in the two next heats, while Spears was third each time.

Spears won a five-mile open race, beating Eddie Madden and Alf Grenda. Reggie McNamara took the Australian pursuit race from Grenda.

TILDEN TO MEET KUMAGAE.

Philadelphian Favored to Beat Japanese in Tennis Title Play.

William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan will clash in a semi-final round match of the national singles tennis championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club this afternoon to determine which one is to play Robert Lindley Murray for the premier tennis title of the country. Doubtless the majority of those who have followed the course of the tournament fully expect to see Tilden triumph, and there is an impression among some followers of the game that he will be able to achieve success in straight sets.

On the other hand, it is beyond question true that the little Nipponese is capable of much better tennis than he has shown thus far in the event, and it may be that he has been holding himself in reserve for the crucial conflicts. It will be recalled that in the tournament of 1916 Kumagae was put out easily by George M. Church after having only a short time before at Newport vanquished the then national champion, William M. Johnston.

Kumagae's defeat in the 1916 national was rather expected. Church, with a dashing attack, smothered Kumagae's drives at the net, cutting them off at such sharp angles that Kumagae was left flatfooted in the deep court. Church winning the match in straight sets. Whether Tilden can repeat Church's performance is open to debate. For one thing the Oriental is a more rounded player than when he matched skill with Church two years ago, and it is not entirely out of the question that the Nipponese may provide one of the few upsets of the present tournament.

The program of today's play follows:

12:30 P. M.—Exhibition mixed doubles, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander against Miss Eleanor Goss and Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell.

2 P. M.—Final round veterans' singles, Frederick G. Anderson against Ross Burchard.

Exhibition mixed doubles, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Nathaniel W. Niles against Miss Marion Zinderstein and Walter Merrill Hall.

3:30 P. M.—Semi-final round, national singles championship, William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, and Ichiya Kumagae of Japan.

HOME GOLFERS ADVANCE.

Poinsette Only Stranger Left In Forest Park Tourney.

With the exception of A. F. Poinsette, the newspaper champion, all the survivors in the first sixteen of the tournament continued on the links of the Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club yesterday are home products. In the upper half, the winners were A. Eckhardt and Edward Winnie; while on the lower side were Poinsette and H. Greuer. They will meet as named in the semi-final round this morning.

Other sixteens are being fought out on a handicap basis, and there will also be a medal play competition today. Quite a large entry has been received for this event.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round—A. Flandorfer beat J. Bruerner, 3 and 2; A. Eckhardt beat Joseph Finch, 3 and 2; H. Eckhardt beat C. Cantley, 4 and 3; Edgar Winnie beat M. W. Schultze, 2 and 1; A. F. Poinsette won from H. Chippendale by default; H. Lemaire won from G. Westcott by default; H. Greuer beat M. Mosher, 4 and 2; K. F. Dietz beat F. Milau, 1 up.

Second Round—A. Eckhardt beat Flandorfer, 1 up; Winnie beat H. Eckhardt, 1 up; Poinsette beat Lemaire, 5 and 4; Greuer beat Dietz, 3 and 1.

PORTER LEADS AT FLUSHING.

His Score of 84 Is Best In Golf Qualifying Round.

Although many members are in the service the Flushing Country Club started its annual championship yesterday with the qualifying round. The best card returned for the 18 holes was an 84, negotiated by F. B. Porter. A. S. Chatfield and C. S. Stevick tied for second with 89 each.

The following sixteen qualified:

F. B. Porter, 84; A. S. Chatfield, 89; C. S. Stevick, 89; A. Weymouth, 91; E. F. Oates, 92; A. S. Andrews, 94; L. C. L. Smith, 95; W. A. Mantle, 97; T. A. Becker, 98; G. S. Moore, 100; F. T. Sternberg, 100; H. L. Bennett, 102; T. W. Hoxie, 102; E. L. Strickland, 103; W. I. Willis, 107; A. Peyton, 108.

Braves Beat Johnson.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 1.—The Boston Nationals blanked the Colonials in an exhibition game at the Lighthouse Grounds today, 3 to 0. Walter Johnson

FARRAR FILMED IN 'TURN OF WHEEL'

Opera Star's Newest Goldwyn Picture Proves Absorbing Spectacle at Strand.

LILA LEE AT THE RIVOLI

New Star in "Cruise of Make-Believe," Billie Burke in War, Miss Kellermann in Water.

Geraldine Farrar, austerely beautiful and magnificent of attire, puts her hand to the unraveling of a murder mystery in her newest film, and, of course, does it successfully. The picture is "The Turn of the Wheel," at the Strand, and it marks the beginning of Miss Farrar's affiliation with the Goldwyn company. The first results of the new amalgamation are highly catisfactory. Miss Farrar is as beautiful as ever, and "The Turn of the Wheel" is considerably more engrossing than the common run of film plays. Either that, or Miss Farrar lends interest and distinction to the tale by her striking appearance and unfailing poise.

Matters get under way in Monte Carlo, and travel thence to New York. Maxfield Grey is strangely silent under the charge of murdering his wife, and it becomes the duty of Miss Farrar, since she loves Grey, to clear him. In the course of events there are divers exciting happenings and some excellent acting—not only by the star, but the other mebers of the cast as well.

Hassard Short contributed a fine portrait of an ungrateful character, and Violet Heming, although her beauty is somewhat diluted on the screen, did good work. The picture also enlisted the services of Herbert Rawlinson, Clarence Handysides, and Percy Marmont.

New Film Star Is Seen.

The Rivoli brings forward a new film star this week in the person of Lila Lee, a young woman previously known to the theatrical world as Cuddles. Under that less dignified name she was for many years a member of Gus Edwards's forces in vaudeville, but in the film a limitless future stretches before her She has youth and beauty, equal parts, and with these to go on there is no reason why she cannot conquer the film world. Her first picture, "The Cruise of the Make-Believe," gives evidences of even direction, but greater ease will doubtless come as the actress grows more familiar with her medium.

"The Cruise of the Make-Believe" is beautifully produced and tells the story of a poor girl sponsored by a rich youth, and obtaining a taste of luxury while being made to believe that it is her father who is providing the wherewithal. The ending, of course, may be imagined. A fine characterization is contributed by Raymond Hackett as the father. Harrison Ford is the millionaire-hero.

The news film at the Rivoli shows some exceptionally interesting views of the tanks in action in France.

War Spies and Miss Burke.

"In Pursuit of Polly," the new film at the Rialto, brings the war home to Billie Burke. Miss Burke falls in with a trio of German spies fully as black as any in the films, and they would have electrocuted her if there had not happened to have been a broken connection. As it was, however, the hero, a Secret Service man, appeared at the window in time to shoot down one of the Germans just as he was throwing the switch for the second time, and Miss Burke came out of the melée with her coiffure almost unimpaired.

It is hardly fare for the discriminating, but one is fortunately at liberty to gaze upon Miss Burke instead of thinking about the story. She is several times too beautiful to be a German spy, but the hero took her for one solely because she signed an assumed name to a hotel register. She was merely running away from three suitors, as a matter of fact, and her adventures in spydom were quite innocent. Thomas Meighan is the Secret Service hero and successful suitor, and Frank Losee also figures prominently in the cast.

Annette, Queen of the Sea.

At the Academy of Music the new Annette Kellermann film, "Queen of the Sea," was shown for the first time in New York yesterday afternoon. It is not so impressive as Miss Kellermann's preceding picture, "Daughter of the Gods," mainly because that film largely exhausted Miss Kellermann's film possibilities, and the present picture can do little more than duplicate the tricks of the other.

Miss Kellermann's great talents as a water nymph are best displayed in a fantastic frame, and it is accordingly of mermaids and princes that the film treats. Indeed, the villain of the piece is none other than Boreas himself, impersonated by an actor whose appearance was anything but terrifying.

The picture reveals Miss Kellermann in a trio of environments—the water, the air and the earth. There is some imposing sea photography in the picture, but nothing of a nature to make the onlooker catch his breath. The whole thing, as a matter of fact, has the air of being designed for children rather than grownups. As an exhibition of swimming it is edifying, but as drama it is weak.

Harmless Harris Husband.

"For Husbands Only," a picture featuring Mildred Harris, began an engagement at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. It proved to be considerably milder than its title—a play within a play accounting for the seeming audacity of name.

The central idea was good, but was hardly developed to the full. A husband is carried off to a play by the wife's suitor, and is there made to witness a repetition of events within his own household. The possible drama resulting from this premise is passed up, however, for the somewhat doubtful values of a comedy situation.

METROPOLITAN GETS NEW PUCCINI OPERAS

World-Premiere in December for Three One-Act Works, Is Gatti's Announcement.

Three new operas by Signor Puccini will have their first performance on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House, where they will be jointly disclosed on a single evening in December. In announcing this triple "world-premiere" yesterday General Menager Gatti-Casazza added that such an event "would cause a stir in any Italian or other European opera house." The new works, which are of varied plot and style, had been actually set for production both in Italy and at Buenos Aires, South America, before the Metropolitan's offer finally won them.

"Il Tabaro," or "The Cloak," first of the trio, is a Grand Guignol thriller; Didier Gold's "Houppelande," a tragic episode in the slums of Paris, adapted for Puccini's use by Giuseppe Adami. "Sister Angelica," a little mystery play, is a love story of the seventeenth century, its text by Forzano, who made the book for Mascagni's "Lodoletta." The same librettist is responsible for "Gianni Schicchi"—pronounced "Skeekee"—which Mr. Gatti described as an amusing farce of the fourteenth century, "a sort of mixture of Falstaff and Boccaccio," and which is also said to derive its subject from Canto 30 of Dante's "Inferno."

Conductor Moranzoni, who went to Italy expecting to witness the works at Rome, is now with Puccini at Viareggio preparing for an American production instead. Mr. Gatti was asked if the composer of "Bohème," "Tosca," and "Butterfly" would come over for the world-premiere, as he did for his "Girl of the Golden West," but the impresario said he thought Puccini would not venture the journey during the war.

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

CARDINAL GIBBONS APPEALS TO MINERS

Hopes That Clergy Will Impress Upon the Men the Patriotic Value of Their Work.

Expressing the hope that the clergy would do all in its power to urge mine workers to their highest efforts in the production of coal, Cardinal Gibbons has written the following letter to H. A. Garfield, the national Fuel Administrator:

Deal Beach, N. J., Aug. 23, 1918.
Mr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Garfield: I have read with great pleasure the proclamation of the President of the United States with regard to the fuel situation. Like a great many other Americans, I have been very much alarmed at the outlook for next Winter. It is to be hoped that those whose business it is to get coal out of the earth will see how much depends upon their labor and what a patriotic work they perform in providing that which is really at the present time the sinews of war.

The very fact that we have conscription puts a responsibility on every man in the country either to fight or to work, as the Government may think most necessary for the public good. The very fact that certain kinds of workers are put in a deferred classification is to my mind an indication to them that their real duty is to do that particular kind of work, because through the particular line of work which they can perform the country will be more greatly helped and the war more easily won. But just as it is the duty of those who are called to fight to fight bravely and to allow their patriotism to be the informing principle of their courage, so it is necessary that those who work should work in the same strenuous and patriotic manner.

There are, I think, two classes of people who can help very much in this regard. The first class is composed of the families and neighbors of the men who are put into a deferred classification. As the President has so truly said, these people should treat the men who are working, when often they would much rather be fighting, with the greatest respect, and should show that they recognize and honor the patriotism which holds men to their posts in the coal mines, as well as the patriotism which holds a man firm in the trenches.

The other class which I think could be of very great assistance at this time is the clergy, and I sincerely hope that every minister of religion, especially in the mining districts, will put before his congregation the great principle that patriotism is devotion to country; that those who love their country must serve their country in the most acceptable way, and must give their services, not where they would choose, but where the Government thinks they could be most useful, and that those who do stay behind to work must remember that they are working for their country and are holding up the hands of their countrymen now fighting across the seas, and that, therefore, they must put every ounce of energy and manhood into the work which they are asked to do.

I hope for the very best effects from the President's proclamation.

With kind regards, I am, my dear Mr. Garfield, Yours very sincerely,
J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

BURIAN'S FALL PREDICTED.

His Position Shaken by Polish Dispute, Vienna Papers Say.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—Vienna newspapers are quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the Weser Zeitung as saying that the position of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has been shaken and that his speedy resignation is expected.

The newspapers connect the Foreign Minister's forthcoming retirement with the Polish question. He favors an Austro-Polish solution.

LENINE'S ASSASSIN CAUGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

laborers at the Michelson works, where Lenine spoke. As the Premier was leaving two women stopped him and discussed the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs to Moscow. In the course of the interview three shots were fired.

A Moscow telegram by way of Vienna says the attack on the Russian Premier was made by two women belonging to the Social Revolutionary Party.

End of a Remarkable Career.

Nickolai Lenine, the man who brought Russia to the verge of ruin, and then delivered her to the Germans in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, was perhaps the most remarkable of the personalities brought by the world war into prominence from obscurity. By many he has been regarded as the mere paid agent of Germany. Of this no proof has ever been forthcoming.

Paid agent, political tool or plain fanatic there is no doubt of the man's ability or the strong impression he made upon those with whom he came in contact. An American, more or less in sympathy with his doctrines, who had rare opportunities of studying Lenine at close range in the midst of the Russian turmoil, described him on returning here as "the greatest living statesman in Europe." It was a striking tribute to the personality of the man. Even his enemies admitted his ability. They spoke of him as clever—at worst as "slick."

With his death the doctrine of Bolshevism loses its strongest intellectual exponent. While most of the world has regarded him as working solely in the interest of his country's enemies, he undoubtedly during his brief tenure of power endeavored to put into practice theories which he had been preaching for many years before the Russian revolution came to pass. In those years he conceived and worked out in his mind a plan of social revolution which distinguished him from other Socialist thinkers, by its uncompromising appeal to the spirit of class revolt.

This spirit as an indispensable weapon in the construction of an ideal Socialist state, he preached and expounded with increasing fervor as years went by, supplementing the Marxian fury of class revolt, with something that was essentially lacking in the Marxian doctrine, namely, a political design under which the economic aims of a thoroughgoing socialism might be put in effect. This political design found its expression, so far as it has gone, in the present Soviet Government, still a crude and unfinished product of Lenine's theories, but nevertheless, according to Lenine's own contentions, an absolutely essential step toward the completion of the final plan.

Requiring as it did the complete destruction of every vestige of stable government, the execution of this plan exposed Lenine to the worldwide denunciation of those who saw in his doctrine, not the goal of an ideal Socialistic state, which was all he apparently could see, but the immediate ruin which the doctrine demanded of all existing institutions before the work of reconstruction could even begin. Lenine, however, turned an indifferent ear to criticism, coldly proceeding with his experiment at any cost and using most any means to accomplish his end, but keeping his mind fixed on that end.

Although his efforts were dedicated to the realization of a proletarian government, Lenine himself was not from the working classes. He was descended from the nobility, and was born forty-seven years ago, the son of a director of elementary schools at Simbirsk, on the Volga. His real name was Vladimir Ilitch Oulianoff, Lenine being a pseudonym which he adopted during his revolutionary career. When he was 17 his brother, A. Oulianoff, was hanged at St. Petersburg for plotting an attempt on the life of Alexander III., and he himself was expelled from Kazan University, where he was studying law, for preaching socialism to his fellow students.

Barred from a legal career by his expulsion from the university, he devoted himself entirely to revolutionary propaganda and moved to the capital, where, in 1895, he was the chief founder and inspirer of the big workmen's organization in Russia known as the Union for the Struggle for the Liberation of the Artisan Class. It was from this association that the main wing of the Social Democratic Party ultimately developed. Even at that time his radical and ardent adherence to the doctrine of class revolt and the complete annihilation of existing institutions before society could be saved tended to embarrass his socialistic contemporaries. His opponents accused him of being an academical theoretician, who had formed his views in the seclusion of the study, and had had little or no experience with the actual conditions of life. Plechanoff, the great founder of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in Russia, on reading a manuscript which Lenine sent him in those early days, remarked prophetically: "Some day this man will be dangerous."

At the close of 1895 he was exiled to Siberia for revolutionary activity, but even in that remote detachment he was able to retain the intellectual leadership over the workmen's socialistic movement. On the expiration of his term he left Russia to spend most of his time in Switzerland and Paris, from which points he was better able to conduct radical revolutionary propaganda.

During this period, in 1903, at a celebrated convention of Russian Social Democrats, Lenine wrote an agrarian program for the party which resulted in the splitting of the organization into two factions, one, the Bolsheviki, supporting the maximum program of Lenine, and the other, Mensheviki, who hoped for a more gradual evolution to Socialism. Upon the Mensheviki, Lenine thereafter turned an offensive as hostile and as bitter as that which he opposed to the bourgeois and reactionary groups. They became for him not only "compromisers," but in so far as they preached delay in the construction of the Socialistic State, he regarded them as "counter-revolutionary."

On the outbreak of the first Russian revolution in 1905, Lenine returned from his voluntary exile and continued with his proletariat propaganda as vigorously as before. In the promotion of the revolutionary movement of that time he for the first time became closely associated with Leon Trotzky, who in the revolution of last Februar, became President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's Delegates, the original model upon which the present Soviets were formed. Between 1905 and 1907 Lenine was in complete control of the Bolshevist press in Russia, but in the latter year he was once more compelled to seek refuge abroad.

In Austria When War Began.

At the beginning of the world war Lenine found himself in Austria, where he was spending a good deal of time. As an exponent of Bolshevism and, therefore, a doctrine which would destroy Russia as an offensive power in the war, it is reported that he was regarded with considerable favor by Count Berchtold, who secured his passage through the Central Powers into Switzerland. The confidence of the Austrian Foreign Minister in the man's destructive possibilities were well justified, because no sooner had Lenine crossed into Switzerland than he started a violent propaganda of "Bolshevism" which carried "defeatism" in its wake. In his Geneva organ, the Social Democrat, he frankly declared:

"We Russians are for the defeat of Russia, for it would facilitate her internal franchisement, her liberation from the fetters of Czarism."

On his arrival in Russia he became the most forceful opponent of Kerensky, impregnating all ranks of the army and working masses with the doctrine of Bolshevism. Under his assaults the Kerensky Government fell, the army collapsed and Russia was driven headlong into the separate peace with Germany, which left her in the throes of the ruin in which the masses of the country are now languishing.

Several attempts have been made on his life. On July 16 last several shots were fired at him as he was going to the Smolny Institute. He was not injured. On the night of Jan. 31 a young man in a student's uniform entered the Bolshevist headquarters and fired a shot at Lenine at close range, but again the bullet failed to strike.

ALSATIANS' HARD LOT; SUSPECTED, SACRIFICED

German Losses Compel Their Use in Battle, But They Fight Unsupported.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—While their diminishing man power is forcing the German high command to use the Alsatians among their troops in the front lines, the hatred and suspicion of these men ingrained in the German field officer makes their lot in battle a hopeless one. A British official having access to information direct from the front made this statement on the subject:

"When the Germans came up against our Guards' Division last Wednesday, in the district of Bapaume, it was noticed that the prisoners were, most of them, Alsatians by birth. In the information gathered from them there was a unanimity of disgust on the part of these prisoners that they had suffered from lack of support from units on their flanks.

"We captured a general order in this connection by von Bohn bearing the heading March 2, in which he gave directions that the Alsatians should be taken to the west from the east front. He said this was a matter of necessity, but that the Alsatians must be carefully watched, spied upon, and supervised.

"Taking these two things together it would appear that the German policy was both to suspect and sacrifice them."

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S. Rosenthal, 1555 Fulton St.
P. J. Hiltz, 1539 Flatbush Ave.
L. Meseritz, 857 Flatbush Ave.
Walter Jessop, 119 Court St.
J. F. Christenson, 5th Ave. & 48th St.
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A NEW PLAY OF LOVE, LAUGHS AND THRILLS.

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MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED NOW.

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By AVERY HOPWOOD, Author of "Fair and Warmer."

48TH ST. THEATRE E. of B'way. Bryant 178
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Special Holiday Mat. Today
George Broadhurst presents
The DRAMATIC SENSATION
THE WOMAN ON THE INDEX
By Lillian Trimble Bradley and George Broadhurst.
"You may safely put it on your list, for it is excellent, interest-compelling melodrama."
—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

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WHY WORRY?
With Fannie Brice and Avon Comedy 4.

The Lustre OF THE BLUE PEARL
At THE LONGACRE WILL DAZZLE YOU, WEST 48TH ST., EVES. AT 8:30. MATS. TODAY, WED. & SAT., 2:30.
GEORGE NASH and Great Cast.
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Personally in "KEEP HER SMILING"
a spoken comedy

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NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR
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John T. Murray—Laura Arnold.

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Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:20.
Special Holiday Mat. Today
George Broadhurst presents
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HE DIDN'T WANT TO DO IT
Book and lyrics by George Broadhurst. Music by Silvio Hein.
"A beauty show. Never on any stage have we seen such pulchritude in such quantities and so close together." . . . .
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A Very Good Young Man
With WILLACE EDDINGER, ADA LEWIS & Oths.
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Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
In "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

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UNDER ORDERS
With Shelley Hull & Effie Shannon.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Bryant 2628
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
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THE LAUGHING HIT!
SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP
By Mark Swan.
"Clever writing, fresh humor, good taste and real charm."
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William Faversham & Maxine Elliott Present
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EYES OF YOUTH with ALMA TELL.
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GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. at 8:20.
Mts. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.

"MITZI IS THE JOY OF 'HEAD OVER HEELS'"
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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

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LABOR DAY, 1918.

It was a happy inspiration of Mr. WILSON to take part in the celebration of Labor Day this momentous year of the great war and make a personal appeal and invocation to the American army of labor as only he knows how to talk to his countrymen in a crisis. He has never said the right thing with more eloquence, with greater force of expression. As Mr. WILSON sees that crisis, we are all working at our appointed tasks "over here":

> We are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object.

Labor's stake in the war is no less than that of capital. Defeat would engulf both. That is realized by most of us, in fact by every man who thinks and is concerned about the future. All that has been said and written about the meaning and consequences of the war Mr. WILSON compresses into one stimulating paragraph:

> It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that Governments are their servants, not their masters. * * * This is, therefore, the war of all wars, which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power.

It may be doubted whether any man has illuminated the iniquity of the Teutonic Governments with such a vivid flash of description as in that sentence of Mr. WILSON'S where he speaks of their statesmen as "plotting "while honest men work, laying the "fires of which innocent men, women, "and children are to be the fuel." Perhaps a leader of labor here and there, as well as some of the privates in the army, does not see as clearly as Mr. WILSON does, that "to fail to win "the war would be to imperil every-"thing that the laborer has striven "for and held dear since freedom first "had its dawn and its struggle for "justice began."

Americans of all occupations will hope that for all our people this never-to-be-forgotten Labor Day of 1918 will be, in the President's words, "a day of fresh comprehension" and "a day of consecration."

MYSTERY OF YEKATERINBURG.

All the materials for the myth or legend of NICHOLAS II. are at hand. When the Czechoslovaks captured Yekaterinburg they searched for the ex-Czar's body, but found no trace of it; so one of their officers reports to Ambassador FRANCIS. The rumor most generally credited at Yekaterinburg was that the body had been taken to the deepest pit in a coal mine and there destroyed. That is enough. NICHOLAS will take his place with LOUIS XVII., NERO, Marshal NEY, and all the other historic characters who never died. For the next forty years at least he will be seen one day in Siam, the next in Mississippi, a day or two later in South Africa, and for half a century or more after that old men will confide on their deathbeds the fact that the schoolmaster or the telegraph operator or the farmhand who died in their towns some years before was the ex-Czar. "The late Dauphin," as Huckleberry Finn's King described him, welcomes NICHOLAS to a journey as lengthy as that of the Wandering Jew.

The version of NICHOLAS'S death which the Czechoslovaks sent to Ambassador FRANCIS is very different from the Bolshevist version, which represented him as collapsing in the face of a firing squad. This new version represents that the Red Guards refused to kill the ex-Czar, that a Lettish firing party was summoned and that it in turn refused to fire, and that thereupon the Soviet commandant, a sailor, "drew his own revolver and shot NICHOLAS dead." If this is true, the Bolshevist account was invented to give some appearance of regularity to a plain assassination. The officer who made the report to the Ambassador, however, merely gave the new version as the best account he could get. Evidently Yekaterinburg knows little about it; evidently, too, the actors in the crime will from time to time issue various and conflicting memoirs telling irreconcilable stories, and the world may never learn how, in truth, the last Czar died.

THE DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

In his draft proclamation President WILSON says that "we solemnly pur-"pose a decisive victory and deliber-"ately to devote the larger part of the "military man power of the nation to "the accomplishment of that pur-"pose." Does any one demur to the extension of the draft ages so as to include all men between 18 and 45? The President reminds him that the plan, never carried out, and entirely ignored for many generations, is a century and a quarter old. In 1792, as everybody should know, Congress legislated in regard to the militia, the country then being solicitous about the national defense, with a wary eye on the late enemy England. "Every able-"bodied male citizen of the respective "States, resident therein," it was enacted, "who is of the age of 18 years "and under the age of 45 years, shall "be enrolled in the militia"; and sections followed providing for registration, organization, equipment, and training. The ink was hardly dry on that carefully drawn statute before it was a dead letter. When the war of 1812 came the United States was as ill-prepared to defend itself as it has been at other military crises in its history. It required the great peril of 1914 to arouse the people to the wisdom and necessity of universal military service. If the law of 1792 had been taken seriously and lived up to, there would have been, in all human probability, no civil war in 1861; Germany would not have flouted, insulted, and outraged America from 1915 to April, 1917; in fact, it may be doubted whether Germany would ever have conspired for world dominion and provoked a war that would probably excite the concern of the United States about its own security. The opening paragraphs of President WILSON'S proclamation are the strongest of arguments for universal service, for a citizen army of defense.

There is a good deal in the document that is suggestive and inspiring. Of the youngest men now to be drafted Mr. WILSON says that "our military "authorities regard them as having "the very highest combatant quali-"ties," and he goes on to say: "Their "youthful enthusiasm, their virile "eagerness, their gallant spirit of "daring, make them the admiration "of all who see them in action." Apparently the President does not share the view that they should be spared until the last to save a cause on the verge of disaster.

When he comes to the older men, who can contribute no great strength to the armies in the field, evidently apprehending reluctance to serve, (in which we think he is hardly just to them,) Mr. WILSON dwells upon their "honorable records in civil and indus-"trial life," and appeals to them to consider that "the very records they "have made render this new duty the "commanding duty of their lives." The older men will not be found wanting. If not as eager as the youngsters to fling themselves into the conflict, they are more thoughtful and earnest. Their spirit is one of consecration to the supreme act of patriotism.

"This," says the President in closing, "will be our final demonstration "of loyalty, democracy and the will to "win, our solemn notice to all the "world that we stand absolutely to-"gether in a common resolution and "purpose." The higher age might be put higher, but it will never be necessary. England has had to make it 50, with the door left open for raising it to 55. But the United States, by combing the new draft, could put into the field a much larger army than the 2,300,000 calculated; in fact, it could be made larger if our rules for admission to the service were less drastic.

The American resources in man power, soldiers and workers, will win the war sooner or later. The Germans know it. "If only HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF," says Captain VON SALZMANN, the German military critic, who is "close" to the General Staff, "had behind them that inexhaustible "strength in men and material which "FOCH has, then the German soldiers "would long ago have been sitting in "Paris and all over the world as "victors." There is the note of despair in this. What VON SALZMANN really has in mind is the formidable man power of America, inexhaustible because as every year comes round there will be available nearly a million youngsters of "the highest combatant qualities," to quote Mr. WILSON'S phrase.

FREE SPEECH.

In imposing sentence on the I. W. W. convicts Judge LANDIS said:

> When the country is at peace it is a legal right of free speech to oppose going to war and to oppose even preparation for war. But when once war is declared that right ceases.
>
> That is the law, never more clearly and compactly stated than in these two sentences. Those who have been talking about free speech as if it gave the right to speak and write and work against their country when it is in a fight for its life may learn from Judge LANDIS'S words just how far they are wrong, and, what will be of more interest to them, just how far they are in danger.

HOW THEY LOVE THE FARMER!

What one hears about downtrodden "agricultural laborers" condescending to labor for $7 or $8 a day must be legend. The New Hampshire Suncook Valley Farmers' Club, whose President is a professor, has passed a full set of resolutions reciting, among other complaints, "the growing disparity "between country and urban hours of "labor and compensation."

The President of the club was directed to ask candidates for political office "whether they will give the "same studied interest and vigorous "care" to agriculture that they give to other interests.

Since the farmer, like the laborer, is a privileged being, dearer than anybody or anything else to politicians, this questioning seems a little superfluous; but who will quarrel with inquiries that have brought such affectionate answers from the Granite State Cincinnatuses? Governor KEYES, candidate for the Republican nomination, has been a farmer for thirty years, "actively engaged in farm management"; one of the first importers of Holstein cattle. The Governor is, in fact, an accomplished "gentleman farmer"; and he hopes that his "practical knowledge of farm work, farm life, and farm problems" will enable him, if sent to the Senate, to improve the rural life and give the farmer "a more equitable distribution of the fruits" of his industry. Rosy prospect for the Ultimate Consumer!

Another candidate for the Senate, Mr. R. W. PILLSBURY, proudly proclaims that he has 5,000 apple trees—hard cider, the base of "stone fence," is not an alcoholic beverage among the "sturdy yeomen" of New England—5,000 apple trees, fifteen acres of corn, potatoes, beans. The bulk of his property is in farming and orcharding. He introduced in the Legislature bills to make savings banks and insurance companies lend money to farmers. That's the talk! That is nearer the bucolic heart than the candidate's apples of gold.

Two candidates for Senator are not farmers, and may as well withdraw.

Colonel BARTLETT, a candidate for Governor, displays the ancient credentials:

> I can give no better guarantee that I am with you at heart than the fact that I was born and brought up on a little farm in Sunapee.

Every thoughtful statesman is born on a farm, a little farm, a farmlet, not a purple domain like that of Governor KEYES. In New Hampshire the statesman's problem is not perfectly simple, and it is judicious to be born in a factory city as well as on a little farm.

Representative WASON of the First District lived on a farm till he was 20, "as you well know." That's why he tells them. Mr. ROGERS of the First was not only born and raised on a New Hampshire farm, but he is "descended from a long line of an-"cestors who earned their livelihood "by the sweat of their brow." How many of us are not so descended? Still, one loves to know that the same old patter is uttered by the candidates; and one rejoices to believe that it has about as much effect on the dry, ironical New Hampshire farmer as a pacifist tract on the disposition of a "hooker" cow or belligerent bull.

THE OPEN MIND.

Much meat of common sense, of experienced observation, and fact indubitable has Senator ELON R. BROWN, a man of firm beliefs and principles, and therefore a "reactionary," tossed to a public that not infrequently prefers profession to deed; but is he not unjust in this historical observation:

> It was a common thing at Albany to have the Governor commit himself to a measure, and, when the bill was passed, veto it, or to announce, either in public or private, that he would approve of a measure if it came to him, and then exert his influence to defeat it in the Legislature.

Mr. BROWN "tells the truth," says The Utica Observer, bursting with Democratic bias. With all respect to Cato of Utica, there are philosophers as well as casuists to whom truth is not so simple as that. If truth be an infinite polygon; if no man ought to be too sure that he may not find truth to be a liar; if opinion be a resultant or residuum of errors, since to err is human; if change be the life of man and we want a live man for Goverhor; if open-mindedness be a desirable characteristic, why shouldn't, why mustn't an open-minded Governor, in his daily walks along infinite truth, commit, reconsider, recommit, bind, and release himself many a time and oft?

Monday, "If"; Tuesday, "Perhaps"; Wednesday, "Yes"; Thursday, "And yet"; Friday, "But on the whole"; Saturday, "No." Might not, would not a conscientious projector, a pious consulter of the Oracle of Truth — Directed Primary Truth, which is votes—a prudent soul, a student of variations of the political species, recommit, renig, rescind according to his needs?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Risk Far from Appalling.

Unless there is another and better reason than the one given for abandoning the habit, now fairly well established all over the country, of making something of a ceremony of the departure from their towns for the training camps of drafted men, it is not likely that much attention will be given to the "suggestion" coming from the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

For what is suggested—and reluctantly suggested, as the message to city officials and draft boards admits—is that the men be allowed to depart without any organized or public farewells. The only explanation offered is that though these demonstrations were commendable while there was an almost general inclination on the part of the public to discriminate adversely against drafted men in comparison with volunteers, the honorable status of the former is now well understood and the gathering of crowds at the railway stations is likely to result in accidents. Fatalities thus caused, it is stated, have been narrowly avoided on several occasions.

Now, anybody with a knowledge of American crowds, and of their well-developed ability for taking care of themselves, especially at railway stations, must feel that this danger, while it exists, is not a great one. Also, anybody who has learned by experience how much better the boys feel when they start off for the war after speeches and cheers than when they go unnoticed and apparently unappreciated, is more than likely to decide that the Adjutant General is worrying about a negligible risk and underestimating the value of cheerfulness and morale.

That our troops board the transports under cover of night and sail away as secretly as circumstances permit is all right, because the reasons for it are well known as well as adequate, but such departures, nevertheless, are depressing in their effect, and are excused only by necessity. The home town farewells are different. There is no need to conceal them from the enemy—no known need, at any rate—and it seems unwise to abolish them.

Isolation Again Explained.

Another answer to the question why Germany has no friends, recently asked by the Berlin Vorwärts, has been brought back to "an American port"—everybody knows its name, but the censor's wishes must be heeded—by a British steamer just arrived from the West Indies. At one of the islands where she touched she found, engaged in coaling, another steamer on which were many passengers, including women and children, as well as a lot of American sailors on their way to join our South Atlantic Fleet. All of them were ready with a reply to the Vorwärts's inquiry, for only a few days before, while off the Virginia Capes, they had been through an adventure well calculated to make them voluble on the subject of friendship for Germany.

It seems that one morning about breakfast time a low-lying craft that looked like a small destroyer had approached the steamer and, as a salutation, had fired at her a solid shot that fell a few feet short. The Captain, thinking this an ill-aimed order to stop, did so, as was his duty, and waited for the visit and search which was his due, after such a signal, whatever the stranger's nationality. What the nationality was an immediate and continuous bombardment clearly disclosed, for only the Germans ignore the existence of international law in such situations—or in any other, for that matter—and the Captain sought in hasty, zigzag flight his one chance to save his ship, his passengers and crew, and his cargo.

It was a small chance, as the Captain knew, but it proved large enough, for he kept his wireless going in vehement appeals for aid, and, as the German gunners were poor shots, the steamer escaped serious injury during the two hours that went by before a real destroyer came rushing up at the rate of forty knots—so the tale runs, anyway—and drove the submarine down into the deeps, where she was safe and harmless.

That the German craft had a right to fire on the steamer after the latter tried to run away is true, but she had no shadow of a right to fire on her while she was stopped. Technically, it wasn't piracy to do so, but as the word is commonly used it was nothing else. And that is the way, or one of a hundred ways, in which Germany has lost all the friends she used to have—the many friends she would still have, had she chosen to deserve them instead of giving every one of them a passionate desire and firm determination to deal with the mad-dog nation in the only fashion its darkened mind can understand.

Another Helper Is Gone.

So nearly universal has the use of tobacco long been in Germany that the closing of all her factories for its manufacture, just announced, will add another hardship, and a severe one, to the many which her population, both civil and military, was already suffering. Of the 80,000 workers that will thus be thrown out of employment, probably not many are men, and few or none fit for service in the army, so there will be small gain in the way of fighting strength by the suspension of the once large industry, and though tobacco is not a necessary of life in the ordinary sense of that phrase, according to all the army authorities and the testimony of innumerable soldiers of every nationality, deprivation of it seriously affects the temper and morale of troops.

The foes of tobacco talk much about its injurious effects, not altogether without reason, but the weight of evidence as to the balance between its good and bad influences on body and mind is heavy against them. For the Entente forces, therefore, it is not a trivial fact that they are still fairly well supplied with tobacco, while their enemy must go without. For many months past the Germans have been eking out their waning supply of this kindest of the narcotics with what they called substitutes, but as a matter of fact there is no real substitute for tobacco; there are only things entirely different with which it can be adulterated.

All the Rest Is Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago you commented on a letter received from an individual who composed the most beautiful poetry in his sleep, but who, when he awoke and wrote down what he could remember of it, found it to be utter balderdash. He wanted, as I recall, to know if his case was exceptional.

Well, it isn't. I woke up this morning just as I had composed and recited, before an audience which was bathed in tears, a beautiful poem of four verses, all of them pathetic in the extreme, and each having the same refrain. I jumped out of bed and reached for a pencil, but by the time I got it the whole poem had faded out of my memory except that sad and wonderful refrain. Here it is:

"But the citizen who was hawking eggs—
he, too, had fallen down."

G. W. T.

New York, Aug. 31, 1918.

HOPEFUL RUSSIAN SIGNS.

Recent Events Show a Turn Toward Orderly Development.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Aug. 16, when the British wireless service brought us welcome news about the formation of a new Government of Northern Russia, with Nicholas Tschaikovsky as President, I have been looking for hopeful signs in that unfortunate country. Today THE TIMES published news from Archangel, as of Aug. 20, fully confirming our best expectations. President Tschaikovsky has announced that America's policy exactly meets his wishes, and that he is about to issue an order to restore compulsory military service and to mobilize a new national army. Now, that is the only effective way to work out Russia's salvation.

Yesterday THE TIMES gave news to the effect that the Bolshevist chiefs had left both Petrograd and Moscow. Therefore Tschaikovsky's Provisional Government may soon come down from Archangel to Moscow, "the heart of Russia," where the Constituent Assembly will meet to draw the new laws and to establish not provisional, but regular, government for the whole of Russia.

In view of the present situation in Russia and Siberia such vital steps may indeed be shortly realized. While the traitors whose nomina odiosa sunt are saving their necks and seeking German protection in Kronstadt, Tschaikovsky is doing a patriotic work in Archangel; General Horvath is doing the same in Siberia; General Semenoff is holding his own with the Siberian Cossacks; the Don Cossacks are moving north toward Voronesh and Ozäritzin, and the wonderful Czechoslovaks are heroically fighting all over the Siberian Railway against the Bolsheviki and the German-Austrian prisoners secretly armed by Russian traitors. Meanwhile Generals Alexieff, Brusiloff and Kornioff, whose military skill and patriotism are above all suspicion, are ready to form and lead a new Russian army against the only terrible Russian enemy, Germany.

Not the least hopeful sign is also the fact that the rich Russian peasants, known as Koolaki, the tightfists, counting many millions all over the country, are boldly fighting against the Bolsheviki, who attempted to rob them, as they did the rich noble landowners. It is an acme of folly on the part of the Bolsheviki to try to practice "the right of the fist" on "the tightfists," who certainly know how to strike back, and who remember their saying: "Every stick has two ends."

PETER J. POPOFF.

Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1918.

Fuel Pledge for Motorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not the Fuel Administration adopt the obvious course in its efforts to put over its conservation program? A little publicity has been given to the fact that much of the gasoline output is needed for use overseas, but previous to yesterday's "request" no real effort has been made to enlist the great motoring public in the army of fuel savers. Why did they not write a pledge similar to that of the Food Administration and get motorists to promise not to use gasoline unnecessarily or for selfish pleasure on any day of the week? Wide distribution might easily have been made of the pledge through the issuance of windshield pasters, to which the motor car owner seems devoted.

I am not defending Sunday motoring, nor do I wish to do any myself. My Summer home is close to a popular seashore boulevard which has on Sunday a continuous stream of motor vehicles filling its length. A motorless Sunday would be very pleasant on any countryside. Nevertheless I think the Fuel Administration is losing a real opportunity. VIRGINIA THORBURN.

New York, Aug. 28, 1918.

Not Service Ribbons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in your columns that the War Department has ordered the wearing by militiamen of certain marks to distinguish them from soldiers of the United States was good news. There is an analogous reform that is badly needed. Many New York Guard officers are wearing, in the same manner that members of the United States Army wear their service ribbons and the ribbons of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, &c., a collection of colored bands actually supposed to signify that the wearer is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, or what not. Aside from the excessively bad taste of this form of petty vanity, it is calculated to deceive foreigners and the uninformed into believing that the individual thus decorated must have a record of heroic accomplishments. Furthermore, it is hardly in accord with our American ideal that ostentatious display should be made (especially by a person in the public service) of what after all is a mere accident of ancestry. "O. MORES."

New York, Aug. 28, 1918.

"Sammy" in British Dialect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with interest the fearful and wonderful suggestions for nicknames for our soldier boys. As to dubbing them "Sammies," which seems to be the most popular idea, I am surprised that it does not seem to be generally known that in England a half-wit, or one lacking his full share of common sense, a "softie," in fact, is familiarly known as a "Sammy." See novels of Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, M. E. Francis, and others. I fancy this applies especially to the agricultural regions. Such phrases are common as "Don't be a Sammy," "How can I wed with a Sammy like him?" "Never mind, he is only a Sammy," &c. These are, of course, rendered in the broad Yorkshire dialect.

If the good old historic "Yankee" will not do, let the boys evolve something suitable themselves, but for the "love of Mike" don't call them "Sammies"!

Meanwhile, to all cranks and other dictators, I would suggest "Hands off!"

Let the boys have free play.

A LIBRARIAN.

New York City Public Library, Aug. 25, 1918.

ON A RECENT PORTRAIT OF PERSHING.

When strikes the Hour, they say, then comes the Man.
The Hour struck: our men passed in review:
We looked for one built on a hero's plan,
And forth to meet us stepped—quite simply—You!

How eagerly we scrutinize your face—
We mothers of "your boys," at home, alone;
With beating hearts and anxious gaze we trace
Each line, each lineament, by your picture shown.

We note the patient eyes, the steady lips:
The hair just powdered by the puff of Time:
The gleam of humor, that like sunshine slips
Among the shadows cast by German crime.

A chin like iron, that will never yield,
Although the mouth above knows how to smile:
A face, in short, by Resolution steeled,
Impregnable to any alien wile.

We draw a long, long breath, content to place
Our boys within the care of such a man;
We know—again we know—the pride of Race,
And thrill to feel ourselves—American!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

DOZEN FIGHTS FOR CONGRESS IN STATE

Democrats Have 5 and Republicans 7 at Tomorrow's Primaries.

HYLAN'S FRIEND IS ACCUSED

Ex-Alderman Bent, Forced Into Race by John H. McCooey, Is Called a "Carpetbagger."

Interest in tomorrow's primary election, outside the contest in both the Republican and Democratic Parties for the nomination for Governor, will centre upon the contests in the several districts for the nomination for Congress. While the Democrats have five such contests, the Republicans have seven, and several are unusually exciting. The Democratic fights are in the Second, Third, Fifth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-seventh Districts, while the Republicans have fights on in the Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-third. In this city the polls will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. in all boroughs. The voting will be done at the regular precinct polling places.

The fight in the Democratic ranks in the Second District is between Charles Pope Caldwell and J. Stanley Fowler. The district comprises Queens County, and as a result of fusion between the Republican and Democratic organizations, Mr. Caldwell, the present Representative, was indorsed by the Republicans in return for the indorsement by the Democrats of Representative Hicks in the First District, which comprises Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

But before the time for filing petitions expired, Mr. Fowler appeared with a strong desire to go to Congress, and since then he has been conducting a red-hot campaign against the organization's choice.

In the Third District, Democratic, which is in Brooklyn, from Greenpoint to the middle of the Bushwick section, there is a bitter three-cornered fight between ex-Alderman Francis P. Bent, ex-Senator Conrad Hasenflug, and John MacCrate. Bent, who is a close friend of Mayor Hylan, was forced into the running by John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn. Bent is accused of being a "carpetbagger" because he moved into the new Third Congressional District last July.

Johnston Had to Take Notice.

In the Fifth there is a contest in the Democratic ranks between John B. Johnston and J. J. McKenna. Johnston, up to last week, ignored the fight, but his rival kept up such a hustling campaign in every section of the district that Johnston has begun to notice what is going on.

In the Twenty-first, which takes in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, there is a spirited fight between Jerome F. Donovan and Daniel C. Oliver, both Representatives in the present Congress. Under the new apportionment they were thrown together, and as Oliver has been in Congress longer than his rival he claimed he was entitled to the nomination this year. Donovan was elected from the Twenty-first District at the special election last Spring.

The only other contest in the Democratic Party in New York State is in the Twenty-seventh, which takes in Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and Schoharie Counties. John K. Evans, former Assemblyman, who fought the Tammany organization at Albany in 1911-12, is a candidate against John J. Burns, the organization choice.

The only Republican Congressional contest in New York City is in the Twenty-first District. Ex-Alderman John A. Bolles, the choice of the organization, is conceded to have the inside track. His contestants are A. B. Humphrey, Melville E. Hays, and the Rev. Reverdy C. Ranson, a negro.

In the Twenty-sixth, which takes in Dutchess, Putnam, and Orange Counties, there is a spirited contest in the Republican ranks between ex-Mayor Daniel W. Wilbur of Poughkeepsie and Representative Edmund Platt, who has the indorsement of the Whitman faction, but Wilbur is being liberally supported, and it is said he has a chance of winning.

In the Thirtieth District, which takes in Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady Counties, a red-hot campaign is being waged by the Republicans in a three-cornered contest. George R. Lunn, the Socialist ex-Mayor of Schenectady, is the unopposed Democratic designee, but he is also running in the Republican primaries. He has the backing of the Wilson Administration, and it is said his chances are equal with the two Republican contenders, ex-Judge Jeremiah Keck of Johnstown and Dr. Frank Crowther, a dentist, of Schenectady.

"Star" Fight in the 34th.

In the Thirty-fourth District, which comprises Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, and Broome Counties, there is going on what is termed the star fight among the Republicans in the State. William H. Hill of local option fame is running on a prohibition platform, with the backing of Governor Whitman, but not the Republican organization. His opponent is Julius E. Rogers of Binghamton.

In the Thirty-fifth District, comprising Cortland and Onondaga Counties, there is an interesting contest between Walter W. McGee, the present Republican Congressman, and Giles H. Stilwell.

The Thirty-seventh District, which takes in Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties, has one of the liveliest primary contests in the Republican Party in the State. It is a three-cornered race, the contestants being Harry H. Pratt, the present Representative; Allison D. Houghton, and Fay H. White.

In the Forty-third District, comprising Allegany, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus Counties, in the extreme western end of the State, the contest in the Republican ranks is between Daniel A. Reed of Dunkirk and Vernon A. Kent of Westfield. In several of the Congressional districts throughout the State the Socialist Party has designated candidates and will make a vigorous campaign this Fall.

WANT WHITMAN TO EXPLAIN.

Lewis Managers Say Sample Ballot Violates Election Law.

Managers of the campaign of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis called attention yesterday to a possible violation of the election law by friends of Governor Whitman. Enrolled Republican voters throughout the State have received through the mails during the last few days a sample ballot containing the names of the Whitman candidates running in the primaries. For the instruction of the voter there is a cross opposite each name on the ballot. If these sample ballots were sent out by the regular Republican organizations of the various counties, the Lewis people claim it is in direct violation of Section 562 of the election law.

This section makes it a misdemeanor for party committees to spend organization funds for use in designations or nominations of any persons at a primary election. The use of such funds is permissible by a candidate's Campaign Committee or at a general election, but if the regular Republican organization is using the party funds to further the candidacy of Whitman candidates, the Lewis people want to know about it.

Mr. Lewis, through his campaign managers, made the claim yesterday that he would defeat Governor Whitman at the primaries tomorrow by at least 25,000 majority. He said he would carry more than twenty counties, but they would be the largest in the State. Mr. Lewis would not state what counties he expected to carry or what his majorities in the counties would be. He said:

"Had the Governor repudiated absolutely all connection with Mr. Hearst and declared his entire independence of him, he would undoubtedly have saved himself many votes which, because of his failure, will be cast against him on Tuesday. The well understood program of the Governor to obtain his nomination and election for a third term as a step to nomination for President in 1920 has also cost him many votes. There is a strong feeling throughout the State that Colonel Roosevelt should be the nominee in 1920, and there is also a belief that the Governor is plotting to prevent Colonel Roosevelt from receiving the nomination. Republicans who favor Colonel Roosevelt will not take the chance of permitting Mr. Whitman to intrench himself to such an extent as to enable him to control the New York State delegation to the next National Convention."

At the Whitman headquarters it was asserted that the Governor feels that his nomination by an overwhelming vote tomorrow is assured.

PLAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Woman's Party Speakers Will Attack Democratic Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—As a curtain-raiser for a proposed Western campaign planned by the National Woman's Party for October, in which former imprisoned suffrage pickets will be featured, the leaders plan a demonstration in Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, on Sept. 16. Previous demonstrations of this character resulted in the arrest of the suffragists participating. Recently it was announced that a permit would be granted for a meeting in the park and the suffrage speakers would not be arrested.

A conference of State officers of the party is to be held in Washington late this month on details of their coming campaign. During this campaign between twenty and thirty suffragists who have been imprisoned will tour the West in a special car. They will speak in every State where women vote in Senatorial campaigns this Fall. They say that because, while the Republicans were ready with a three-fourths vote, the Democratic Party in power has failed to put through the suffrage amendment, every candidate of the party in power will be attacked. The campaign will include Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho. In Idaho Senator Nugent, Democrat, and also Senator Borah, Republican, will be opposed.

Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, who has returned from a trip to New York and Pennsylvania, in which she procured the first funds for the Fall campaign, said today:

"The Senate suffrage situation is desperate. Nothing but a direct demand for action by the President will bring about the passage of the amendment. The Republicans have placed themselves in an excellent position for the Fall campaign. They have caucused for immediate action and three-fourths of their members are pledged.

"Suffragists are confronted with the difficult proposition of centring attention on the injustice that the Democratic Party is doing the women of the country, and on the inconsistency between the President's suffrage words and suffrage deeds so that the President will be compelled to take drastic measures to alter the lineup of forces in the Senate. We are determined that, unless it is passed before, the enfranchisement of women shall be a vital issue in the Fall campaign."

FESS TAKES CHAIRMANSHIP.

Hays Will Co-operate In Managing Congressional Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio announced tonight that he would accept the Chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee, and that plans would be worked out for a nation-wide campaign to be conducted by the committee in co-operation with the Republican National Committee, of which Will H. Hays is Chairman. Mr. Fess is to confer with Mr. Hays this week. Mr. Fess made a statement in which he criticised the National Administration for delay in handling the problems of the war and for many other things.

HOME AID BY RED CROSS.

More Than a Million Persons in America Have Been Assisted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—More than a million persons throughout the United States have been assisted by the Home Service Branch of the American Red Cross since this country entered the war. This is disclosed in the first of a series of reports made public tonight to show the uses being made of the first Red Cross war fund of $100,000,000 and the plans so far perfected for the future work.

In the first six months of the present year, $1,500,000 was expended for the home service, but by Jan. 1 next, Red Cross officials expect the total to reach $6,000,000 with a monthly demand of $1,000,000 thereafter.

"The purposes of home service," the report says, "are to conserve human resources in fighters' families, to relieve emergencies, to supplement Government provision for dependents, to aid disabled soldiers, to supply information of any kind to men in service or to their families, to help families to keep pace with fighters who are getting a broader outlook on life, and to help maintain the morale of our army and navy by safeguarding homes. It is not charity but only that neighborliness which is due every fighter from the people of the whole United States."

FINDS WOMEN PATRIOTIC.

Mrs. Pankhurst Tells Sailors of Scenes in Our Munition Plants.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English Suffrage leader, told 2,000 sailors at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station last night that in her tour of the munition plants of this country to study working conditions she had found among the American women the same spirit of sacrifice and willingness to aid in the war that prevailed among women of England, France and Italy. She said she believed American women were meeting the war with great heroism and if needs required they would do all that the women of England and France had done.

Mrs. Pankhurst told the sailors of her trip through the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia and said she had seen women there doing the heavy work of men. She evoked applause when she said she knew she addressed a sympathetic audience because sailors aboard ships were required to wash their own clothes and do other work usually done by women, and that this gave them an idea of the spirit of women in undertaking heavy work in munitions plants. Her praise of Lloyd George also was loudly applauded by the sailors.

CHIEFS FOR WAR FIREMEN.

Commissioner Names Heads for Auxiliary Volunteers.

Fire Commissioner Drennan announced yesterday that three chiefs had been selected for the new auxiliary volunteer fire force. Nicholas L. Stokes of 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, Chief in Manhattan, will have headquarters at 153 West Sixty-eighth Street. James L. Flynn of 670 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, will be chief in his borough, with headquarters at 365 Jay Street. Charles F. O'Donnell of Whitestone, L. I., will be chief in Queens and the headquarters will be in Jamaica.

Orders were issued bringing the volunteers under the direction of commanding officers of fire companies in their districts and the new chiefs will co-operate with the regular fire department officials in their boroughs.

NET FOR SLACKERS TO BE NATION-WIDE

Organization Extending to Every State to Apprehend Those Who Fail to Register.

WOMEN ARE ACTIVE IN IT

General Crowder Declares 25,000 Evaders Have Been Arrested—3,000 Hiding In Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Announcement was made today by the War Department that a great organization, extending into every State, and with agents in other countries, has been constructed to hunt down those attempting to evade the new selective service law.

Much detail concerning the steps which the Government already has taken to round up the slackers is given for the first time, along with an estimate that nearly 25,000 who were subject to the original draft law, but failed to register, had been arrested since June 5, 1917.

Facts are presented concerning the colonies which were formed in Canada and Mexico by the draft dodgers and the contempt in which these former citizens of the United States were held both by their own countrymen who are over the draft ages and by the natives. Canada ceased to provide a safe haven for slackers when the British-American draft treaty was adopted.

While the Provost Marshal's office and the Department of Justice are satisfied that the great body of Americans will register, the officials are determined that less patriotic men shall not be permitted to escape. Instructions will be in the hands of the organization in every State by Sept. 12, when all men between the ages of 18 and 45 must register.

"Already, with the various and innumerable factors now at the disposal of the Government," the Provost Marshal General announced today, "the ways of the slacker under the original draft law have become increasingly hard. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 have been rounded up since June 5, 1917. The names of others not yet apprehended, because of absence from the country, are in possession of the Government, and prosec

BUSINESS REVIVES IN THE PARIS SHOPS

Wealthy Refugees Are Back, and Buying Is Resumed on Pre-War Basis.

CAFES ALSO ARE DOING WELL

Thronged Despite the Great Rise in Prices—Revival Due Almost Entirely to Native Parisians.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The uninterrupted series of allied victories since July 18 has had a markedly satisfactory effect not only on the whole economic situation here, but have also rendered almost certain the successful issue of the new French war loan in the immediate future. Trade in Paris, and indeed the whole of France, has received a tonic from the improved military situation which in some cases is almost startling. Delighted directors of the big Paris stores say that during the last few weeks business has exceeded even pre-war volume. With the retreat of the Germans to a safer distnace from Paris and the cessation of the Big Bertha's efforts, confidence has returned to such an extent that a majority of the wealthier fugitives who left the city in May, June and July have come back by thousands. The population generally, who suspended purchases during the anxious period covered by the great German drives, are now buying freely in spite of the 10 per cent. luxury tax which affects all articles except those of sheer necessity, and in fact nearly all lines of goods are now doubled in price as compared to pre-war rates.

Restaurants and cafés admit that they are doing a land office business notwithstanding the terrific rise in their tariffs. The prices of all dishes and drinks, even the most ordinary, show at least 100 per cent. advance compared with two years ago. Whisky in a vast majority of cafés is absolutely unobtainable, and the price of a highball in those few places where it can still be had has gone up to at least $1 instead of the average price of 25 cents formerly. Manhattan and Martigny cocktails are 50 to 75 cents, and at one famous boulevard café which is frequented by Americans, a franc is quoted for a glass of plain water. I say quoted intentionally, for by a recent police ukase the price on all food and drinks must now be legibly posted up both outside and inside every public feeding and drinking establishment for all the world to know.

A Paris of Parisians.

What rejoices Paris more than anything else is the fact that the public is responsible for the satisfactory revival in business. The city is now enjoyed almost entirely by native Parisians. The percentage of foreign element, which before the war included at least 150,000 Germans and Austrians, and formed probably a third of the whole population, has sunk almost to zero. Of the foreign uniforms seen in the streets, Americans are in a vast majority, but even these form only a handful of transatlantic citizens as compared with the normal American population before the war. Moreover, these American soldiers are individually alone in Paris and none of them represents families with wives and daughters visiting Europe of the type which brought such enormous amount of business to Paris tradesmen in the days before the great conflict began. Paris today, more than for a century past, is the Paris of the Parisians.

Exchange has come down enormously in every direction with the exception of Italy. Beginning in July it took 143 French francs to buy 100 Swiss. Today only 127 are required. One hundred Spanish pesetas have similarly dropped from 157 francs to 128¾, and the British sovereign from 27.15 to 26.25. Simultaneously with an improvement in exchange the French public stocks have all advanced substantially, 4 per cent. rentes showing a rise of 3 francs. During the last three weeks the receipts from taxation and sales of Treasury bonds have been so satisfactory that the State for the first time in many months has not required any further advances from the Bank of France In spite of the fact that the financial requirements of the Government military purposes never have been so grave as today.

Another important factor in bringing about this improved situation has been the excellent work of Finance Minister Klotz in the way of repairing past neglect and strengthening the present financial situation of the country and preparing the ground for the issue of a new loan as soon as possible after the setting in of a change of tide at the front, of which everybody here always has been boundingly confident sooner or later would come.

The tide has now turned with a vengeance, as the boche bitterly realize, and it synchronizes most happily with the pending reassembly of the Chamber, which is due to meet again on Sept. 17. During the last three years the decision to issue a great new national loan has regularly been taken at this period of the year.

Loan's Success Assured.

Whatever the type of the new bonds to be issued, Paris is perfectly resolved to make the success of the new loan immensely greater than any of its predecessors. It is fully realized that the amount of wealth in the country as yet untouched is enormous, and all that is required is some effective means of bringing it out. The enormous success achieved through the adoption of the more or less American methods which characterized the experiment made on the last great national Fourteenth of July holiday, when nearly $25,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds were sold from booths erected in the streets of Paris, indicates that similar methods will be adopted in connection with the pending issue.

"Let's have this time," says Figaro this morning, "an American loan campaign in the streets, in the homes, and in the fields even more than in the towns. In the United States everybody knows if his neighbor has subscribed and how much, and each strives to outdo his neighbor. We must create the same spirit."

Seeing that the French note issue now amounts to nearly $6,000,000,000 every French woolen stocking must by now have been transformed into a perfect mattress of bills. American methods, it is urged, will transform a great proportion of this enormous wealth into silver bullion for the boche.

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

JOIN PRAYERS FOR FARLEY.

Cardinal, Still Rallying, Is Remembered in Protestant Churches.

Prayers for the recovery of Cardinal Farley were said not alone in Roman Catholic churches yesterday but in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and at Trinity and other Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. In not all of them, however, was the name of the Cardinal mentioned. It was the first time in the history of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine that a reference to a Cardinal Archbishop of the Catholic Church had occurred in its service, and the same was said to have been true of Trinity.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—No formal bulletin regarding the condition of Cardinal Farley was considered necessary by his physicians today, and this evening Mgr. Carroll announced further improvement in the Cardinal's condition. Mgr. Carroll repeated that the recovery of the Cardinal was looked for. "His Eminence was able to sit up for two hours again today," said Mgr. Carroll, "and his appetite continues to indicate a decided improvement."

HAWES DIES; FOE OF TWEED.

Aldermanic Leader of the 70's Expires Near Boyhood Home.

James William Hawes, long prominent in legal and political life in New York, died yesterday at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., of heart trouble. Mr. Hawes was a member of the famous circle that overthrew the Tweed ring in 1871. His home in this city was at the Ansonia Hotel.

Mr. Hawes had been Summering at Chatham, on Cape Cod, where he was born July 9, 1844. He was graduated from Harvard in 1866 at the head of his class, and while at Harvard Law School was instructor in mathematics in the college. Coming to New York he was admitted to the bar in 1868.

Beginning with his work in the campaign that overthrew the Tweed ring in 1871, Mr. Hawes for years took part in all movements for the betterment of city affairs and in framing legislation and Constitutional provisions. He was one of the organizers, in 1877, of the Republican League of the United States, and of the New York State Republican League, and was President of the Republican Club from 1881 to 1884.

He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of 1881-2, and once President of the board. He was also President of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York, a member of the City Bar Association and of the Harvard Club. Mr. Hawes retired from the law in 1910.

As an author and translator he counted among his works several on "Legislative Reform," "The English Ancestors of Edmond Hawes of Yarmouth, Mass.," a contribution to Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, and translations of works from Brazil and from the Portuguese.

GEN. BRUGERE DIES IN ALPS.

Late Generalissimo of France Came Here on Mission in 1912.

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 1.—General Brugere, former Generalissimo of the French Army, and who visited the United States in 1912 as head of the Rochambeau Mission, died suddenly today of apoplexy while visiting Col-du-Lautaret, in the Alps.

Henri Joseph Brugere was born in 1841. He served in the Franco-Prussian war at the Battles of Borny, Rezonville, Gravelotte, and Servigny as a Captain. He was made prisoner at Metz in October, 1870, but escaped the following month and later served in the army of the Loire, capturing a Prussian gun in an action at Juvanville. For this and for later acts of gallantry he was promoted and also received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

CAPT. O. L. ANDERSON DEAD.

Former Montana Militia Officer Killed While Leading Company.

CAPTAIN ORVILLE L. ANDERSON, killed in action, was before the war Assistant Adjutant General of Montana. Immediately following the declaration of war he resigned that post and was transferred into the Federal service with the Second Montana Infantry. Captain Anderson was killed on Aug. 15 when leading his company. He was twenty-eight years old.

LIEUTENANT LEE N. WALL, killed in action, was a graduate of the Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Officers' Training Camp of 1917. He was 28 years old and a graduate of the University of St. Louis. His home was at 2,001 College Avenue, St. Louis.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN POTTER MAYERS, missing, is in the regular army and was serving, when last reported, with an infantry unit. Captain Mayers's home is at 107 Leigh Street, San Antonio, Texas.

THOMAS J. COUGHLIN, killed in action, was a son of Mrs. Thomas Melvin of 1,906 Third Avenue. He went to France with Company L, Twenty-third Infantry. He is survived by a brother, who is in the army, and three sisters. His three brothers-in-law are also in the service. Coughlin was twenty-four years old.

BRONX UPBUILDER DIES.

Deputy County Clerk Garvin Was Designer of Borough's Court.

Deputy County Clerk Michael John Garvin of Bronx County died yesterday morning at his home, 837 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, after an illness of some months. He underwent an operation about a week ago. Mr. Garvin was born on Grove Hill, Morrisania, Jan. 1, 1861, and was educated in the public schools and at Manhattan College. As an architect and civil engineer he had offices for years at 3,307 Third Avenue. Among other buildings he designed the Bronx County Court House.

When Bronx County was formed, he was its first Commissioner of Buildings and first Under-Sheriff. Mr. Garvin was Executive Member of the Samoset Democratic Club of the First Assembly District, and was a member of the Schnorer and Tallapoosa Clubs, the Bunker Hill, the Old Timers', and the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Associations.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES D. PETERSON, 64 years old, died yesterday at his home, 269 Madison Avenue, Flushing, after an illness of some time.

Dr. JOHN A. CHARD of 14 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, died Saturday at his home after a short illness. Dr. Chard was born in England in 1864.

ELEAZER C. RICH, an importer and manufacturer of druggists' and grocers' supplies, died Saturday at his home, 101 Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE CRIPPEN, wife of Sinking Fund Commissioner Edwin R. Crippen of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday morning. She was 58 years old.

Mrs. C. DANA of Newton, Mass., mother of Judge William F. Dana, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, died suddenly at her Summer home at Oxford, N. Y., yesterday. She was in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. MARIE K. STRATFORD, wife of Michael J. Stratford of 125 West Seventy-third Street, died yesterday in St. Mary's Keller Hospital in Scranton, Penn. She became ill while visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Jennings. She was 54 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GARFUNKEL.—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Garfunkel, 900 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a son at Edgemere, L. I.

Engaged.

BIRMAN—CORNFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cornfield of 1,015 East 167th St., city, announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie to Mr. Philip Birman of this city.

MOSES—PEREIRA.—Mrs. Fanny Rodrigues Pereira of 530 West 157th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Laura to Walter Jay Moses, U. S. A. South Carolina papers please copy.

Married.

LAWRENCE—BOND.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, in the Chantry of Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. H. P. Nichols, D. D., assisted by the Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Ph. D., of San Antonio, Texas, Edith McIlvaine, daughter of the late William Edward Bond, to John Jacob Lawrence.

LEE—BODER.—The marriage is announced of Mrs. Mary Boder of San Francisco to Mr. John W. Lee of 24 Gramercy Park, New York.

SMITH—WILKE.—At the Dutch Reformed Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 31, Miss Iduna Wilke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilke, to Mr. H. Armour Smith, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Smith.

WOOD—TEAS.—On Aug. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, Elizabeth M. Teas to Alfred E. Wood.

Died.

BARNUM.—Theo. F., at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 31, at his late residence, 31 Maple Av., in his 74th year. Funeral service Tuesday morning. Interment Oakwood Cemetery.

BELT.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, 1918, Marion E., beloved wife of Lieutenant Commander Haller Belt, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John F. and Emily Desmond Gallagher. Funeral from late residence, 183 8th Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 9:20 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Gregory's Church. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

BRAGG.—At Pelham Heights, Aug. 31, Albert Homer, beloved husband of Etta M. Bragg and father of Albert J., Edward H. and James F. Bragg. Funeral services at his late residence, 316 Loring Av., Pelham Heights, on Tuesday, at 2:15 o'clock. Autos at Pelham station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06, New Haven Railroad.

BROWNE.—At Pleasant Plains, S. I., suddenly, on Aug. 30, Arthur W. Browne, aged 72. Funeral services Monday, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., at his late residence, 25 Bloomingdale Road, Pleasant Plains.

BRUNS.—Hermann, in his 89th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 146 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

CAMERON.—James Donald, on Aug. 30, 1918, in the 86th year of his age, at Donegal, Lancaster County, Penn. Funeral services at his late residence, 407 North Front St., Harrisburg, Penn., on Monday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

CHARD.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1918, John A. Chard, M. D. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 Virginia Av., Jersey City, Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M.

CHILDS.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, at Great Neck, Caroline Adelaide, daughter of the late Harris C. and Emily M. Robbins Childs. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Monday, at 2:15 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Terminal 1:22 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARK.—At his late residence, 341 West 22d St., Aug. 31, Henry Clark, aged 89 years. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—Annie Casper Davis, beloved wife of Abraham Davis, mother of Zelda Y. and Gordon J. Funeral from her late residence, 928 Kelly St., Wednesday, Sept. 4 at 2 o'clock.

DAWSON.—At Huntington, L. I., Sarah May Dawson, Saturday evening, in her 82d year. Funeral services at her late residence, Sterling Place, Monday afternoon, at 4:30 P. M. Interment Huntington.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, Mary J., (nee Molloy,) wife of Joseph S. Duffy. Funeral from her late residence, 517 Smith St., West Hoboken, N. J., Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass St. Michael's Monastery, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, while at sea, in the naval service, Joseph Denson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson Graham. Memorial services will be held at Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock.

HERZBERG.—On Sept. 1, Pauline, beloved wife of Michael and mother of Julia Levy, Oscar, Gertrude, Theodore, Joseph and Milton Herzberg. Funeral private.

HESS.—Sophie, beloved wife of Julius Hess. Burial from Funeral Parlor, 153 East 44th St., Monday, 1:30 P. M. Vereinigten Sisters of Yorkville invited. Maimonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

HICKS.—Suddenly, at Croton on the Hudson, Jennie Rountree, beloved wife of Thomas E. Hicks, of 926 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAISCH.—At his home, 210 Laconia St., Elmhurst, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1918, John, husband Emma Maisch, (nee Fleckenstein,) in his 68th year. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodland Cemetery, Staten Island.

MARCH.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late James E. March at old St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry St., on Monday morning, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock.
PERCY J. KING, President.
EDW. K. HANLON, Secretary.

ORENGE.—Rachael, suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 1, beloved mother of Mrs. Goldstone and Mrs. Reas and Mary, Nettie, Morris, and Edward. Funeral from her late residence, 58 12th St., Hoboken, N. J., Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

MAY.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, at Newark, N. J., after long illness, Elias May, aged 74. Funeral services at Chapel Cemetery, B'nai Jeshurun, Newark, N. J., Monday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.

PERLMAN.—Abraham Aaron, 615 West 163d St., Sept. 1, 1918, husband of Flora, father of Anna Rabinovitch, Ray, Cyrilla, Naomi, Jess, Milton and Phyllis. Funeral Monday, Sept. 2, 1 P. M.

PETERSON.—At his home, 269 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Sept. 1, James Drummond Peterson, husband of Anna Tower, in the 64th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRENDERGAST.—On Aug. 28, 1918, Patrick Prendegast, at his residence, 145 West 84th St. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30; thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M.

QUIRK.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, at her residence, 298 Seventh St., Madeline M., dearly beloved daughter of William P. and Nora E., sister of Sergeant William F. Jr., U. S. A., Cecelia V., Anna I. Quirk. Notice of funeral later.

RATH.—Susan, Sept. 1, 1918, Franklin Square, L. I., aged 76, widow of Joseph Rath and mother of Frank J. and Rev. August Rath. Solemn mass of requiem, St. Catherine's Church, Franklin Square, Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Boniface Cemetery, Elmond, L. I. Relatives and friends invited.

RICH.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 31, 1918, Eleazer C., husband of Helen Corey Rich, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his residence, 101 North Grove St., Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.

ROCH.—On Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, Mary Roch, (nee Bender,) wife of Jacob Roch, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 628 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

SCHERER.—Suddenly on Aug. 31, Charles A. Scherer, husband of the late Clara J. Scherer. Remains at Walter H. Williams' Funeral Parlors, 331 West 121st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SENG.—Suddenly, on Aug. 30, Frederick Seng, beloved husband of Annie Veller, residence 307 East 89th. Services will be held on Monday, Sept. 2, at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., east of Madison Av., 2 P. M.

SHANNON.—William H., died suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 30, William H. Shannon, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shannon. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 47 Grand Av., Middletown, N. Y.

SHARTS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 1, at his home, 95 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, Frank H., beloved husband of Amelia D. Sharts. Funeral services will be held at the parlors of the United Burial Co., 579 Nostrand Av., on Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SMITH.—At Forked River, N. J., Aug. 30, 1918, Charles Arthur Smith. Funeral services at his late home, Forked River, N. J., Monday, 2 P. M. Train leaves Central Railroad of New Jersey, Liberty St., 9 A. M., returning from Forked River 6:15 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.

SONNENSCHIEN.—William, father of Morris and Clara Sonnenschien, 826 E. 163d. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.

SPERLING.—Elliott M., dearly beloved husband of Marjorie (nee Spellman) and devoted son of Jacob E. and Cecilia Sperling, at Edgemere, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 31. Funeral private, at convenience of the family.

STERN.—Solomon, on Sunday, Sept. 1, beloved husband of Augusta, father of Frances Fried, (nee Stern,) brother of Ida Abrams. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M., from 1,584 First Av.

STERN. — Maimonides Benevolent Society. Brethren: You are hereby notified of the death of Brother ex-President Solomon Stern, and requested to attend the funeral, which takes place on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 1,584 First Av., near 82d St.
HARRY N. SIMON, President.
SAMUEL SCHEUER, Secretary.

STRATFORD.—Marie K., wife of Michael J. Stratford, died Sunday, Sept. 1, at Scranton, Penn. Funeral from her residence, 125 West 73d St., Tuesday, Sept. 3. Requiem mass at the Blessed Sacrament Church, Broadway and 71st St., 9 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

TOUHEY.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1918, Bridget T. Touhey, beloved wife of the late Martin J., mother of Margaret L. and Anna E. and the late Martin, F. Touhey. Funeral from her late residence, 1,155 Boston Road, Bronx, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, East 167th St. and Franklin Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

VOLK.—Morris, son of the late Sussman and Sarah Volk. Funeral private.

WHELDEN.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Friday evening, Aug. 30, 1918, Isadore, widow of Fred Whelden. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Dunbar, of 372 Upper Mountain Av., Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Barnstable, Mass.

In Memoriam.

GRIFFIN.—Loving memory our dear son, Ralph C. Griffin, departed this life Sept. 2, 1917. Casper and Susan Griffin.

SILBERMAN.—Samuel J., in fond and loving memory of our beloved father, who died Sept. 2, 1913.

VANCE.—In loving and devoted memory of my dear wife, Madeline Olga, who passed from this life Sept. 2, 1915.

Unveiling.

HYMAN.—Louis Hyman, Max Hyman, Sundel Hyman, Jacob Hyman, Mrs. Isaac Harris, Mrs Samuel London give notice of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of their beloved mother, Eva Dora Hyman, Washington Cemetery, Congregation Tifereth Israel, Monday, Sept. 2, 11 A. M.

STIEGLER.—Unveiling of the monument in the memory of our beloved daughter, Marjorie, Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., Union Field Cemetery, (Roheph Sholem Temple.)

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1338 Harlem

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Uneducated Riches

The Harriman National Bank long ago advocated in print the conservation of credit by its diversion from non-essential to essential or Government needs, and by prompt payment of accounts.

Upon debtors of all classes, including the Government itself, we would now again impress the necessity of economizing and saving, of prompt payment of indebtedness, the close collection of accounts, of the sacrifice of mere profits entailed by diminished purchase of goods and expansion of plant. Thus will credit be conserved for Government use.

There is, however, a field for the creation of credit which yet remains uncultivated. This is the new wealth of the wage-earner who is paid today on a scale of magnificence that before the war would have been considered princely. It is not to the point that this rapid and enormous rise in wages is due principally to the Government scale, but it is to the point that these wage-earners should be taught how to use their wages.

They are without banking education, free spenders, not as a rule provident or forehanded, and graver economic perils attend them in their riches than those very much higher in industrial rank. Moreover, they are carrying in pocket, under the mattress, and in the otherwise now empty sugar bowl, an amount of money in currency aggregating an enormous sum which, if properly lodged in bank, would correspondingly increase the supply of credit.

The wage-earner should be educated in the principles of true economy and correct habits of saving. The results could not but prove of inestimable value to the individual as well as to the country.

**BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT**

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Do You Buy Thrift Stamps Regularly?

Paris **Best & Co.** London
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
New York

Beginning Tomorrow Morning

A Sale of Fur Garments

Coats, Capes, Coatees, Scarfs
Muffs and Matched Sets

at prices which are conservatively one-fourth less than cost to duplicate

Detailed description of this event will appear in Tuesday's papers

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

STORE CLOSED TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
864 866 868 Fifth Avenue AT 68TH ST N.Y.

present

Fall and Winter Fashions from Paris and their own workrooms

Designed in conformity with prevailing economic conditions and the requirements of women who appreciate the distinction of correct simplicity.

Tailormade Suits
Day Dresses
Dinner and Evening Gowns
Fur-Trimmed Wraps
Rich Furs and Millinery

the Custom-made Department
(FRENCH SALON - FOURTH FLOOR)
is now prepared to reproduce Paris Models to special order—or execute individual designs

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Exceptional Offering Tuesday

New High Boots

For Women and Misses

Special **8.00**

The smart, trim lines of this new Fall Boot will appeal to women and misses who are particular in the selection of their Footwear.

Patent Leather vamp, gray cloth top, hand turned sole, Louis XV. heel; also with black glace kidskin vamps.

Also on Sale in Our Brooklyn Store

Business Hours 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Closed To-day

THIS GREAT LABOR HOLIDAY, with its patriotic demonstrations, marks the turn from Thoughts of Summer to those of **Fall and Winter.**

SCHOOL TIME hustles all into quick buying for the Children. To lend a helping hand we submit this condensed list of **Our Sunday Advertisement.** These offerings on sale Tuesday and Wednesday.

A Suggestion
Cut out this advertisement and check off your needs—it will simplify your shopping.

School Togs

for the Boy and Young Man

$11.94 Boys' Fall Suits 10.00
$10.74 Boys' Suits 8.74
$6.87 Boys' Fall Coats 5.00
84 ct. Boys' Blouses .68
$1.25 Boys' Separate Trousers .96
$1.50 Boys' Washable Trousers 1.25
$4.87 Little Boys' Suits 3.75
$2.94 Boys' Wash Suits 2.24
Young Men's Suits—
our reg. $21.75 19.50
our reg. $19.50 16.50
our reg. $16.50 13.50

Correct Apparel for the School Girl

$5.94 Girls' Serge Frocks 4.95
$1.94 Girls' Gingham Frocks 1.67
$4.94 Girls' Navy Blue Skirts 3.95
$4.48 Girls' Rain Outfits 3.72
$1.94 Lonsdale Jean Middies 1.54
Our "Champion" Middy 1.68
Regulation Middy Blouses 1.07
$2.94 Girls' Serge Bloomers 2.54
$5.94 Girls' All-Wool Sweaters 5.24

Girls' School Hats
our reg. $1.95 1.47
our reg. $4.45 3.95

Girls' Underthings

96 ct. Girls' Bloomers .74
$3.28 Girls' Bath Robes 2.48
Our regular $3.96 2.94
68 ct. Flannelette Petticoats .54
$1.48 Flannelette Pajamas 1.26
$1.38 Flannel Petticoats .92
94 ct. Girls' Drawers .68
$2.28 Princess Slips 1.84

WHITE FLANNEL PETTICOATS
With waist—finished with hem and fancy silk stitching.
Our regular $1.38
"School Sale" .92
94 ct. Misses' Corsets .74

365 Silk Petticoats, 2.80

Knockabout Shoes for Boys and Girls

$3.95 Boys' Lace Shoes 3.45
$3.45 Boys' Lace Shoes 2.95
$3.45 Little Boys' Shoes 2.95
GIRLS' SHOES—
Famous Broad Toe lasts, with Goodyear welted soles.
6 to 8—our reg. $3.45 2.95
11 to 2—our reg. $3.95 3.45
11 to 2—our reg. $4.45 3.95
Girls' Lace or Button Shoes—
6 to 8—our reg. $4.45 3.95
8½ to 10½—our reg. $4.95 4.45
11 to 2—our reg. $5.45 4.95
11 to 2—our reg. $5.95 5.45

For the Little Tots

$2.47 Kindergarten Frocks 1.97
Little Boys' Suits .96
$4.97 Tots' Corduroy Coats 3.84
$5.50 Little Tots' Sweaters 3.97

Blue Serge Middies

Our regular $4.94
"School Sale" 4.27
$4.94 and $5.69 Taffeta Blouses 3.97

Sale of School Supplies

Lunch Boxes—folding .23
Tin Lined Lunch Boxes .38
100 White Paper Napkins .12½
24 Wax Luncheon Papers 4½
Book Straps .5
School Bags .9
School Bags—knitted .28
Brass Edge Rulers .4
Legal and Foolscap Paper—quire .24
Writing Tablets—ink paper .3
Composition Books—
72 pages .3
96 pages .5
144 pages .7
27 ct. Composition Books .15
35 ct. Composition Books .23
Crayons—box of 12 colors .3
Globes—6-inch .38
35 ct. Faber Pencil Sets .21
Larger Pencil Sets .41
Lead Pencils—dozen .15
Palmer Tablet .4
Pencil Tablet—150 sheets .5
Loose Leaf Note Books .20
Extra Filler .7
Students' Note Books .3
Stenographers' Note Books .3
School Pens—dozen .4
Gillett, Esterbrook, Spencerian .6
$1 & $1.25 Fountain Pens .74
Combination Pen & Pencil .5
Black Ink .4½
Mucilage .4½
Pen Wipers .1
Blotters—dozen .3
Sponges .1
50 ct. Lead Pencils—dozen .30
Pencil Cases .4
Pencil Boxes .9
$1.00 Pencil Sharpener .72
Pencil Sharpeners .4
Pencil Knives .9
Eagle School Compasses .21
144 pcs. White Chalk .18
Blackboard Erasers .5
Pencil Erasers—2 for .1
Ink and Pencil Erasers .2½
Typewriter Erasers .2½
Typewriter Paper—100 .23
Typewriter Paper—500 .71

Necessary Items

$1.00 Umbrellas .88
46 ct. Patent Leather Belts .37
68 ct. Pocket Knives .57
Finer Knives to 10.95
$1.18 Black Middy Ties .88
$2.45 Matting Suit Cases 1.87
38 ct. Ribbons .28

'Kerchiefs

30c Children's—½ doz .23
55c Children's—½ doz .34
10c Children's Linen .07
19c Boys' 'Kerchiefs .14
½ dozen, .75
60c Boys' or Men's—½ doz. .43
(Each 8)

Men's Handkerchiefs
Large size Each .14
Extra size Each .24

'Kerchiefs for Women
Each .12½ and .24

School Stockings

For the Children

38c BOYS' STOCKINGS .31
6 to 8½
Sizes 9 and 9½ Special .37
55c CHILDREN'S BLACK COTTON STOCKINGS, .44
65c BOYS' EXTRA SIZE STOCKINGS, .56

Tuesday, Blouse Day
$4.94 GEORGETTE BLOUSES, 3.95
$2.37 EXTRA SIZE VOILE BLOUSES, 2.00

MORNING SPECIALS—Tuesday Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantity restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$1.45 Crepe de Chines 1.14
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.
45 ct. Yard Wide Outing Flannels .35
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.
35 ct. Silk and Cotton Mulls .26
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.
$1.78 All Wool French Serges 1.42
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
38 ct. Yard Wide Cambrics .28
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.
$7.94 Boys' Suits—6 to 17 years 6.50
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.
97 ct. Boys' Trousers .78
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.
57 ct. Boys' Blouses .46
BOYS' FURNISHING—THIRD FLOOR.
$1.67 Kindergarten Dresses 1.24
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.
$3.50 Men's Fine Shirts 1.16
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.
85 ct. Men's Underwear .65
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.
$5.98 Marseilles Spreads 3.50
SPREADS—BASEMENT.
$40 Seamless Velvet Rugs 31.00
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.
35 ct. Curtain Scrims .18
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.
$4.47 New Net Curtains 2.97
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.
$2.75 Girls' Dark Tan Lace Shoes, Sizes 9 to 10½ 2.15
Sizes 11 to 2—value $3.25 $2.65
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.
$4.00 Growing Girls' Shoes 3.35
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

No Funds for Big Speculative Market

It begins to look as though some of the banks were preparing the public, or that relatively small part of the public which trades in stocks, for an increase in the rate which they get for money loaned to brokers, which means to the brokers' customers. Conditions in the loan market have changed radically as the war has piled up its demands. There is a shortage of currency, and it needs nearly two dollars to do the work formerly accomplished by one. The trader in stocks cannot understand why his broker has difficulty in getting all of the credit at his bank which his holdings of securities warrant. He is ready to pay the rate fixed by the banks, and he has ample collateral which he is willing they should mark down to discount all likely contingencies, but he is no longer the preferred customer. It has been forced upon the banker that he must discriminate among applicants, and he is favoring the commercial borrower. He exercises the right of decision as to whether the use which the customer proposes to make of the borrowed money is necessary or not. The necessity for maintaining a secondary reserve in the form of a large amount of money out on call loans has largely passed; the rediscount privilege at the Federal Reserve Bank has seen to that. The interior institutions are not carrying their customary balances with their correspondents in New York, to be put out on the Stock Exchange; the Treasury certificates pay a better rate of interest. Customers who used to require $100,000 to enable them to carry a stock of materials in process of manufacture now want two and three times that amount because of rising inventories. Yet it is essential that the brokers have the money they need to maintain a market of normal proportions.

Because different banks followed different programs in prorating their loanable funds a money committee was formed. It has called upon different institutions to supply their share of the total sum which the committee has thought essential to the welfare of a fairly broad investment market. It scrapped the old theory of letting the supply of money and the demand for it regulate the price, and substitute an arbitrary rate of 6 per cent. So long as the market showed no signs of a return of the familiar fever of speculation, this plan proved adequate, but with the turn in the tide of war the trading public began to show unmistakable desires to anticipate the fruits of victory. Then arose a difference of opinion among the men who control the big banks. Some of them wanted to restore the old method of letting the market cure itself through an overdose of speculation. They would have let the brokers bid as high as they would for money, knowing that when the rate got so high that it would be no longer possible to carry stocks liquidation would set in. Others proposed that the money committee continue in control of the market, but that it gradually advance the fixed rate. Last week the Acting Chairman of the Clearing House Committee served notice that the first intimation of a speculative rise, involving, as it would, a broadening in activity, would be productive of an advance in money rates designed to prove corrective. To date the traders have chosen to observe the warning.

A greater degree of co-ordination between the Treasury Department and Congress would have pleased the men who are already working on plans to make a success of the Liberty Loan campaign, which opens on the 28th of this month. Although Mr. McAdoo has finally yielded to Mr. Kitchin in the controversy over the form of the excess profits provision, it is unlikely that the investor will have an opportunity to familiarize himself with the new tax law before he is called upon to subscribe for bonds. Either form of the provision would be less disturbing than the uncertainty. In the meantime there is little prospect that much progress can be made before the next issue on the proposal to stabilize the market for existing and future Government loans through collective handling of sales. Ordinarily, it would be unwise to substitute a central committee or number of district committees for the open market which now exists for Liberty bonds, but it is a fair question if the partial distribution which the successive issues have had does not call for the interposition of a regulating body empowered to clear purchase and sales orders. The country has taken close to ten billions of war bonds in a little more than a year's time, and it may be asked to take as much as five or six billions more of the new issue. Given time, these will all find more or less permanent lodgment to represent savings, but the total is so far in excess of a year's surplus income that the market has been asked to take a great many over from original buyers either willing or compelled against their wishes to lighten their load. It is argued that the success of a similar scheme in Canada points the way for the adoption of a stabilizing device here, though conditions are, of course, unlike in many respects. The plan might reduce the total of subscriptions by limiting them to the purchasers' investment capacity, but that itself would mean a much smaller proportion to come back upon the market.

July railroad earnings were certain to be much more satisfactory than results in June, since the accumulated wage increases of a half year were included in expenses of the latter month, but the showing of reports so far received has been even better than could have been expected after making this allowance. In June the carriers as a whole failed even to meet their operating expenses by the wide margin of more than $36,000,000. July was the first month in which the higher rates on passenger travel and freight were received for the full period. The result has been in almost every case not only a substantial gain in gross revenues, but a satisfactory margin of net earnings.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 31.—Following are today's quotations of cotton stocks:

Name.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	118	120	117½
Arkwright Mills	175	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Bourne Mills	126	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	118	..	..
Chace Mills	126	..	..
Cornell Mills	150	..	..
Conanicut Mills	..	225	225
Davol Mills	90	92½	..
Davis Mills	125	..	..
Flint Mills	157½	..	..
Granite Mills	..	235	..
Hargraves Mills	145	..	147½
King Philip Mills	85	90	90
Laurel Lake Mills	125	190	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	140	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	175	168
Narragansett Mills	122½	..	..
Osborn Mills	122	..	..
Parker Mills	135	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	85	90	85
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	117	125	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	192½	..
Seaconnet Mills	280	..	..
Shove Mills	117½	122½	120
Stafford Mills	115	..	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	132½	..	137½
Tecumseh Mills	112½	..	115
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	180	..	180
Wampanoag Mills	260	..	..
	120	..	..

Argentina Adopts Income Tax.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, Aug. 31.—Argentina's budget for 1919 was approved by the Argentine Cabinet tonight. The Ministers also approved the income tax project, which is largely modeled after the American income tax. The measure provides for a tax of 2 per cent. on all salaries above 200 pesos. The income tax is designed to balance the deficit which otherwise appears would be apparent in the revenues as the result of the curtailment of imports.

Potato Rations in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—Regulations governing the distribution of potato rations in Sweden will go into effect in September. The daily allowance will be one pound of potatoes.

WAR NEEDS DEMAND HIGHER PRODUCTION

Pierre Jay Says That Increasing Supplies of Material Are Being Absorbed.

MANY PLANTS TAKEN OVER

Building Materials Show Sharp Advance Compared with Earlier Gradual Rise.

The absorption of steadily increasing supplies of raw material in the manufacture of war goods is emphasized in the September statement by Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is to be issued today. It is noted, besides, that the large proportion of the industries of the Second Reserve District engaged in war work continues to be augmented by the conversion of plants specifically to meet war needs.

"Production continues at a high level," the statement says, "though the steadily crystallizing demands of the Government exceed the flow of products. To an increasing extent the distribution of basic raw materials, despite large output, is restricted to those industries contributing directly and in a major degree to war needs, and for even such collateral activity as the Government's housing program, calling for structural steel, brick, linseed oil for paint, &c., supplies are so inadequate that an index of building material prices prepared by The American Contractor shows recent sharp advances as compared with the earlier gradual rise.

"With the increasing Government demand for steel, estimated for shell steel at probably 15 per cent. above present shipment rate, and for plate steel at about 12 per cent. more than recent record outputs, less essential industries are of necessity adjusting themselves to the scarcity of these and similar fundamental materials. Only approximately 5 per cent. of the total supply of copper is said to be available for other than war purposes, at the fixed price of 26 cents. Tin, pending arrangements with the British Government in respect to imports, is at almost prohibitive prices, and canning industries and oil refiners complain of shortage of tinplate. Important chemicals, such as glycerine and nitrates, are diverted from normal use in the manufacture of such articles as soap and fertilizers, to use in the manufacture of munitions.

"Because of limited imports, the allocation of rubber for August and September is on a basis of three-eighths of the consumption during the corresponding period last year. The small quantities of incoming hides and skins disposed of at prices fixed by the Government, 7 to 8 per cent. lower than those prevailing, similarly permit the filling of only a portion of the need of manufacturers of leather goods to satisfy their active trade demand. Federal regulation, looking to a 15 to 20 per cent. reduction in the size of newspapers, follows decreased production of news print paper.

"The textile industry is in an unsettled state, with somewhat opposite conditions obtaining as to supply of raw materials in the wool and cotton trades. A tendency appears to exist among manufacturers and distributers to await full issue of Government price regulations before determining trade policy. With importation of wool, exclusively on Government account, it seems not improbable that the supply will be inadequate to permit the manufacture of pure wool fabrics for civilian trade, but as sufficient stocks of cloth for the near future are in the hands of merchants, they hesitate to contract for forward goods. Trading in cotton goods is also light, owing to uncertainty as to how Government established prices for certain classes of goods affect the prices of others, and to expectations on the part of buyers, of lower prices, and to preference, by the mills, for large scale Government orders for goods of homogeneous character.

"Collections in this district are reported uniformly good.

"The movement of farm produce to New York City has been fairly heavy—vegetables and fruit arriving in moderate quantities and butter and egg receipts exceeding those in the corresponding period last year. The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the peach crop in New York State as approximately 24 per cent. of that of 1917, but the commercial apple crop forecast for the western part of the State is 5,320,000 barrels as compared with 3,118,000 last year. The composite condition of all crops is given as 97.8 per cent. of the ten-year average. The only item in the provisions list about which there is at present serious concern as to supply is sugar. New York refiners' receipts for the four-week period ended Aug. 10 declined 36 per cent., and meltings declined 24 per cent. from the preceding four-week period. Stocks on hand Aug. 10 were only 24,101 tons, compared with 127,000 on the corresponding date 1917, and exports from New York for the year to date amount only to 20,044 tons compared with 288,388 tons from January 1 to corresponding date 1917."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,995,369	88,381,014
Same period a year ago	2,696,767	125,968,464

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	74.20	72.77	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	78.59	74.49	90.46	74.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
100	..ADAMS EXPRESS	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
700	..Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
1,075	..Advance Rumely pf	46	46	47	+ 1
1,700	..Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5,500	..Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5,500	..Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
100	..Allis-Chalmers pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
2,100	..Am. Agricul. Chem.	101	98⅝	98⅝	— 1⅜
100	..Am. Bank Note	35	35	35	+ 1
3,300	..Am. Beet Sugar	71⅝	69½	70	+ ⅛
100	..Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	..
17,000	..Am. Can	48½	46½	47	— ⅞
810	..Am. Can pf.	93¾	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅛
7,200	..Am. Car & Fdy.	86¾	85	85½	— ⅞
13,000	..Am. Cotton Oil	43¾	41½	43	+ ⅝
12,000	..Am. Hide & Leather	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
8,500	..Am. Hide & Leather pf.	94	87½	*88⅞	— 1⅞
400	..Am. Ice pf.	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
3,350	..Am. International	55¼	53⅜	54½	+ ⅝
6,600	..Am. Linseed	42⅛	41¼	41½	— ⅛
1,100	..Am. Linseed pf.	75⅜	73⅜	73⅜	— 1⅝
5,800	..Am. Locomotive	67¾	66	66⅛	— ⅛
110	..Am. Locomotive pf.	98	98	98	+ 1
200	..Am. Malting	5	5	5	— 1
100	..Am. Malting pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
10,400	..Am. Smelting & Ref.	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ½
150	..Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	105	105	..
300	..Am. Shipbuilding	130½	130	130½	..
18,900	..Am. Steel Foundries	79⅞	75½	78¾	+ 3¼
9,000	..Am. Sugar Refining	111⅝	109½	111	+ ⅝
300	..Am. Sugar Refining pf.	110	109½	110	+ ⅛
15,300	..Am. Sumatra Tobacco	128¾	123	125	— 3½
250	..Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	89	89	89	..
7,000	..Am. Tel. & Tel.	99	98	98½	— ⅛
800	..Am. Tobacco	162½	160	162½	+ 1½
1,810	..Am. Tobacco pf., new	94½	94½	94½	+ 1⅛
300	..Am. Woolen pf.	59	58½	58½	— ⅝
9,000	..Am. Writing Paper	95⅜	95½	95½	— ⅜
1,100	..Am. Zinc, L. & S.	38	36	37	— ⅝
200	..Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
55,400	..Anaconda Copper	50½	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅜
100	..Associated Dry Goods	69	66⅞	68⅝	+ 1⅝
200	..Associated Oil	15	15	15	..
3,200	..Atch., Top. & S. F.	64½	64	64½	— ½
730	..Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	87½	86	87½	+ ½
100	..Atlanta, Birm. & At.	82	81½	81⅞	— ½
500	..Atlantic Coast Line	98	96⅞	98	+ 1½
3,600	..Atl., Gulf & W. I.	100	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
175	..Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	63½	63½	63½	— ½
42,700	..BALDWIN LOCO.	93⅜	92½	93⅞	— 1
5,800	..Balt. & Ohio	56½	55½	56⅝	+ ½
200	..Balt. & Ohio pf.	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅜
200	..Barrett Co.	95	92⅝	93	— ⅜
200	..Barrett Co. pf.	101	100	100	— 1
2,100	..Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2,250	..Bethlehem Steel	85½	84⅞	85	..
36,300	..Beth. Steel, Class B	85⅞	83⅞	85	— ¼
1,550	..Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf.	104½	104	104	+ 1
6,000	..Booth Fisheries	27⅞	25½	27¾	+ 1½
3,400	..Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	— ⅛
100	..Brown Shoe pf.	96	93	96	+ 1
400	..Brns. Inc. Ry. Sec.	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ 1½
13,700	..Burns Brothers	148⅝	146	148½	+ 3
1,000	..Butte Copper & Zinc	11⅝	11	11	— ½
1,900	..Butte & Superior	27⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
100	..Butterick Co.	85	85	85	— ¼
200	..CAL. PACKING	43	41⅝	*41⅝	+ ¼
2,900	..Cal. Petroleum	20½	19½	20	+ ½
2,100	..Cal. Petroleum pf.	63¼	62	63	+ 1
40	..Canada Southern	49	49	49	+ 1½
29,600	..Canadian Pacific	172	162¾	*163½	— ¼
100	..Central Foundry	32	32	32	..
400	..Central Foundry pf.	44½	43¾	43½	— 2½
26,500	..Central Leather	71⅜	68¾	70¼	+ ¼
300	..Central Leather Co. pf.	104	103½	104	+ 1
1,700	..Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ½
400	..Chandler Motor	87½	86½	86½	— 1⅞
200	..Chesapeake & Ohio	59	57½	58¾	+ ⅞
200	..Chi. Great Western	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
400	..Chi. Great Western pf.	25½	24½	25	+ ½
48,000	..Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	51⅞	49⅝	51⅛	+ 1
11,900	..Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	81	79½	81	+ ½
300	..Chi. & Northwestern	94	93¾	94	+ ¾
197	..Chi. & Northwestern pf.	130	130	130	+ 2
7,530	..Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26⅝	25½	26⅝	— ⅛
3,900	..Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf.	80⅝	78	80⅝	+ 1⅞
4,900	..Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf.	68¼	67	68⅜	+ ⅞
200	..Chi. Pneumatic Tool	69	69	69	— ⅞
3,600	..Chile Copper	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛
1,800	..Chino Copper	40¼	39⅝	39¾	— ⅞
600	..Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	34	35	+ ⅛
100	..Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	67	67	+ 2
4,900	..Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¼	46½	47½	+ 1⅛
3,650	..Columbia Gas & Elec.	36½	35¼	35½	— ⅞
800	..Consol. Gas	35	35	35	— ¼
200	..Continental Can	90½	89⅞	90	— ⅛
50	..Continental Can pf.	72½	70⅞	70⅞	— 1⅝
17,700	..Corn Products Refining	98¼	96¼	98¼	..
550	..Corn Products Ref. pf.	100⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
12,600	..Crucible Steel	69¾	67¾	68½	— ⅛
200	..Crucible Steel pf.	91	91	91	..
21,400	..Cuba Cane Sugar	31¾	30½	31⅜	+ 1⅝
2,000	..Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80½	80½	..
500	..DEL. & HUDSON	110	109	109⅞	— ⅛
600	..Del., Lack. & Western	183	176	183	+ 8
100	..Den. & Rio Grande pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
47,425	..Distillers Securities	60½	58	58⅝	+ ⅞
200	..Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
100	..Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
300	..ELK HORN COAL	29	29	*29	..
5,900	..Erie	15⅝	15	15⅝	..
2,900	..Erie 1st pf.	33½	32	33	+ ⅝
900	..Erie 2d pf.	24	23½	23½	— ⅝
500	..FEDERAL M. & S.	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+ 1
6,000	..Federal M. & S. pf.	43	35½	*42	+ 7½
300	..Fisher Body	36	35½	35½	— 1
2,000	..GASTON, WM. & W.	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
1,200	..General Cigar	50½	48⅝	49½	+ ⅛
1,600	..General Electric	147½	145¾	146¾	+ ¾
9,300	..General Motors	161¾	132	133	— 29¼
850	..General Motors pf.	81½	80	80	— 1½
700	..Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45½	44½	45¼	+ ¼
200	..Goodrich pf.	100	100	100	..
1,475	..Granby Consol.	82⅝	81¾	82	+ ⅛
3,200	..Great Northern pf.	93½	92	92	— 1
10,800	..Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	32⅞	32	32¾	+ ⅞
2,400	..Greene-Cananea Copper	45½	44⅝	45	+ ⅞
3,200	..Gulf States Steel	82⅝	79½	81½	— 2
1,700	..HASKELL & BARKER	47	46	46¼	+ ⅜
275	..Homestake Mining	75	74	74	+ 1
300	..ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96½	96½	96¼	+ 1
28,100	..Inspiration Copper	54⅞	52	53½	+ 1
4,200	..Interboro Consol.	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
1,200	..Interboro Consol. pf.	36⅝	34	34	— 2½
200	..Inter. Agricultural	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
1,500	..Inter. Agricultural pf.	62¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅝
500	..Inter. Harvester, N. J.	128½	127½	128¼	+ 1⅛
100	..Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	106	106	106	+ 1½
700	..Inter. Harvester Corp.	65	65	65	+ 1½
12,900	..Inter. Mer. Marine	28⅝	27¼	28⅝	+ 1½
90,600	..Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	104⅜	101½	103	+ ⅞
3,600	..Inter. Nickel	30	29½	29¾	— ⅛
2,200	..Inter. Paper	36½	35	35	— ⅛
1,600	..Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	60½	59	60	..
100	..Iowa Central	3	3	3	— ⅛
100	..JEWEL TEA	34	34	34	+ 3¾
1,200	..KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ 1⅛
100	..Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	105½	105½	105½	+ 2¼
200	..Kelly-Springfield Tire	48	47½	48	..
11,100	..Kennecott Copper	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅝
5,850	..LACK. STEEL	85⅝	84½	84½	+ ⅛
100	..Lake Erie & Western pf	20	20	20	..
300	..Lee Rubber & Tire	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅞
1,666	..Lehigh Valley	60⅜	59⅝	60⅝	+ ⅞
100	..Liggett & Myers	164¼	164¼	164¼	— ⅝
1,224	..Liggett & Myers pf.	102⅜	102	102	+ ⅛
500	..Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29	28¼	28½	+ 1
11,657	..Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	87	87	87	+ ⅞
500	..Lorillard (P.) Co. rts.	16½	15	16	+ 1
600	..Louisville & Nashville	149	146	147	+ 2½
200	..MACKAY COS.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ 1⅛
100	..Manhattan Elevated	96	96	96	— 2
1,700	..Maxwell Motors	27	26⅞	27	+ 1
400	..Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
100	..Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
21,700	..May Dept. Stores pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ 1⅞
100	..Mexican Petroleum	101⅜	99⅞	100⅝	+ 1⅞
3,900	..Mexican Petroleum pf.	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅞
19,500	..Miami Copper	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
100	..Midvale Steel	54	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅝
500	..Minn. & St. Louis	11	11	11	..
1,385	..Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	93	92¼	93	+ ⅝
300	..Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13,700	..Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
2,200	..Mo. Pacific pf.	24½	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅝
5	..NASH., CHAT. & ST. L.	108	108	108	..
200	..National Biscuit	91	91	91	..
150	..National Cloak & Suit	58	58	58	— 2
1,600	..National Cond. & Cable	17¼	16	16	— 1
3,900	..National Enam. & S.	52⅞	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅝
400	..National Lead	59⅝	59	59	+ ¾
100	..National Lead pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ 1
2,900	..Nevada Con. Copper	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
2,200	..New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	19½	19½	23	+ 3½
3,600	..New York Air Brake	129½	126½	127	..
52,620	..New York Central	75	73⅞	74⅜	— ⅝
800	..N. Y., N. H. & H.	44⅜	43⅝	44	— ⅜
400	..Norfolk & Western	22½	20⅝	22½	+ 1⅝
100	..North American	108	107⅜	107⅜	— ¼
3,600	..Northern Pacific	41½	40½	40⅞	— ⅝
400	..Nova Scotia Steel & C.	67	66	66	+ 1
4,500	..OHIO CITIES GAS	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
200	..Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	+ ½
1,800	..Ontario Mining	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4,200	..Owens Bottle Machine	70¼	67	69	+ 2¾
100	..Owens Bottle Mach. pf.	109	109	109	..
3,075	..PACIFIC MAIL	32½	31⅞	32½	..
5,600	..Pacific Mail rights	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
200	..Pan. Pet. & T. pf.	93	92	93	+ 2
5,600	..Pennsylvania Railroad	44½	43⅞	44½	..
800	..People's Gas, Chicago	44⅝	44¼	44½	..
100	..Peoria & Eastern	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
100	..Pere Marquette	42	42	42	+ ¼
1,000	..Philadelphia Co.	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
3,600	..Pierce-Arrow	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
100	..Pierce-Arrow pf.	39	37½	37⅝	— 1⅝
17,500	..Pierce Oil	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
1,100	..Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	17⅞	16¾	17¾	+ ⅞
1,100	..Pitts. Coal	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
30	..Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	50	50½	50½	— 1
3,000	..Pitts. & West Va.	130	130	130	..
500	..Pitts. & West Va. pf.	37⅝	36	36½	— ⅜
4,700	..Pressed Steel Car.	81	78⅝	78⅝	— 1⅞
100	..Public Service, N. J.	71⅞	70¼	71⅜	+ ⅜
950	..Pullman Co.	112⅝	111⅜	112	+ 3¼
21,800	..RY. STEEL SPRING	70⅛	66½	68⅝	+ 1⅜
200	..Ry. Steel Spring pf.	102½	102	102½	+ 1
5,600	..Ray Consol. Copper	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
24,925	..Reading	91⅞	89¾	91	— ⅝
200	..Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37	..
33,300	..Republic Iron & Steel	94¼	91⅝	92⅞	— ⅝
200	..Republic Iron & S. pf.	101	101	101	— ⅝
700	..ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
200	..St. L. Southwestern	20	20	20	..
100	..St. L. Southwestern pf.	34½	34½	34½	+ 1¼
900	..Savage Arms	74	73	74	..
1,850	..Saxon Motor	7¼	6¼	6½	— ⅛
1,400	..Seaboard Air Line	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
1,400	..Seaboard Air Line pf.	21½	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅜
100	..Sears, Roebuck & Co.	140¾	139½	139½	+ 3½
600	..Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	116	116	116	..
6,300	..Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
2,000	..Sinclair Oil Refining	37⅞	31⅝	32	..
9,300	..Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	62	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
40,210	..Southern Pacific	89⅜	86⅜	*87½	— ⅛
3,300	..Southern Railway	26⅜	23⅜	26½	+ 2⅛
100	..Southern Railway pf.	66⅞	64½	66⅞	+ 2⅛
3,200	..Studebaker Co.	116	116	116

BARS POLITICS FROM RAILROADS

McAdoo Orders All Connected With Government Lines to Keep Out of the Mesh.

PENALTY IS DISMISSAL

No Officer, Attorney or Employe Permitted Even to be Delegate to a Convention.

BAN ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Director Declares Railroad Activities in Politics Have Caused Many Scandals in Past.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Orders were issued today by Director General McAdoo that no "officer, attorney, or employe" of any railroad system under Government control shall engage in political activity and that those who wished to run for political offices must first resign from their present posts.

This action was taken by Mr. McAdoo in view of the approaching Federal and State elections, including the primary contests, and the reports, some of which he seemed to feel had foundation in fact, that railroad organizations and officials had in the past used their influence in politics.

"It was a matter of common report," he said in this connection, "that railroads under private control were frequently used for partisan political purposes, that railroad corporations were frequently adjuncts of political machines and that even sovereign states had been at times dominated by them.

"Contributions to campaign funds and the skillful and effective coercion of employes were some of the means by which it was believed that many railroads exerted their power and influence in politics. Scandals resulted from such practices, the public interest was prejudiced and hostility to railroad managements was engendered."

Now that the Government controlled and operated the railroads, Mr. McAdoo stated "there is no inducement to officers and employes to engage in politics. On the contrary, they owe a high duty to the public scrupulously to abstain therefrom."

Mr. McAdoo announced as a definite policy of the United States Railroad Administration that no officer, attorney, or employe shall:

1. Hold a position as a member or officer of any political committee or organization that solicits funds for political purposes.

2. Be a delegate to or Chairman or officer of any political convention.

3. Solicit or receive funds for any political purpose or contribute to any political fund collected by an official or employe of any railroad or any official or employe of the United States or of any State.

4. Assume the conduct of any political campaign.

5. Attempt to coerce or intimidate another officer or employe in the exercise of his right of suffrage. Violation of this will result in immediate dismissal from the service.

6. Become a candidate for any political office. Membership on a local school or park board will not be construed as a political office. Those desiring to run for political office or to manage a political campaign must immediately sever their connection with the United States Railroad Service.

"I am sure," Mr. McAdoo added, "that I can count on the loyal co-operation of all officers, attorneys, and employes engaged in the operation of the railroads under Federal control, to carry out in letter and spirit the policy here announced. This policy is intended to secure to all of them freedom of action in the exercise of their individual political rights, and, at the same time, to prevent any form of hurtful or pernicious political activity.

"Let us demonstrate to the American people that under Federal control, railroad officers, attorneys, and employes cannot be made a part of any political machine nor be used for any organized partisan or selfish purpose.

"Let us set such a high standard of public duty and service that it will be worthy of general emulation."

HOLIDAY FOR RAILROAD MEN.

McAdoo Directs That All Who Can Join in Today's Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Railroad men, by order of Director General McAdoo, are to be permitted to participate in Labor Day celebrations tomorrow; so far as is possible without hampering essential railroad operations.

In an order to all Regional Directors, Mr. McAdoo instructs them to make arrangements where possible to let railroad men observe the day, because this year it has a special significance and reminds the railroad workers of their high responsibility in helping win the war.

"The railroad men of the United States have a duty of transcendent importance—the duty of keeping alive and efficient the transportation system of the country," said Mr. McAdoo. "Without adequate and uninterrupted railroad service and delivery on time, all the time, the essential war industries of the nation will be helpless, and the sacrifices of blood and treasure will be of no avail. The railroads of the United States are the most vital organ of our entire industrial and economic life. They must function at the highest point of efficiency, and I know that I can count on the loyalty and patriotic co-operation of the railroad employes of the United States in rendering to our beloved country the best service of which they are capable.

"Let us on Labor Day, 1918, rededicate ourselves to the noble cause for which we fight. Let us resolve never to stop until military oppression and all that it represents is wiped from the face of the earth. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with our splendid sons, whose unbroken ranks in France have stopped the Kaiser and given him a new conception of our fighting power. America's triumph in this war will then be inevitable. America's victory will give a new meaning to liberty and democracy throughout the world."

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	65,425	61,385	185,425	$372,000
Tuesday	53,725	106,023	175,640	481,000
Wednesday	41,676	68,900	178,565	418,000
Thursday	72,010	44,371	225,650	317,000
Friday	44,325	56,900	193,005	207,000
Saturday	23,365	27,100	73,775	122,000
Total	282,526	364,679	1,032,150	$1,917,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
16¾	6¼	17,450 *Aetna Explosives.	12⅞	10½	11⅝	— ⅝
33	27	95 Am. Br. Mfg.Co.pf	33	27	27	+ 1
3½	3⅛	100 *Am. Sum.T.rcts.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1⅛
4⅛	2	600 *Am. Writ. Paper.	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
18½	14¼	600 Br.-Am. T. Reg..	18¼	17½	18	— ⅝
18½	14⅝	1,600 B.-A. Tob. Coupon.	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
39⅝	18⅝	14,100 *Burns Bros. Ice..	39⅝	35⅝	38½	+ 3⅛
4½	1⅜	83,500 *Burnrite C. Brig..	4½	1⅜	4½	— ⅛
2¾	2	300 *Car. Light& Pow.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
144	100	8,800 Chev. M. C., w. 1.137	128½	129	—	8
2½	⅞	11,400 Cuprite Sulph.	⅝	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	500 Emerson Phon.	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	800 *Gen. Asphalt.	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ¼
1⅞	¾	11,900 Grape-Ola	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2¼	1⅛	10,900 Grape-Ola pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
11	8	200 Inter. Rubber.	8	8	8	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	250 Keystone T. & R..	18½	18	18	— ⅝
3⅞	2⅜	8,000 Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
47¼	39	350 N. Y. Shipbuild,.	46¾	45½	45½	— 1
4⅜	2	1,900 Nor. A. F. & P..	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12	10⅛	2,650 *Nic. Equip.Corp.	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅝
2⅝	⅞	25,300 Smith Motor Tr..	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6	5	350 *Steel Alloys Cp..	5	5	5	— ⅛
20¾	11⅜	6,800 Submarine Boat...	19¼	16½	17½	— 1¾
6¾	4	4,425 *ThiogenCo.of Am.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
34¾	19⅞	20,600 *United Motors....	33⅝	31¼	32⅜	— ⅝
7⅛	4¼	2,300 U. S. Steam. Co...	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
⅝	¾	6,500 World Film.	⅝	¾	¾	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	13,500 *Wright-Am. Air..	9	8¼	8⅝	— ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

1018	908	8 Atlantic Ref.	980	957	980	— 5
192	148	20 Ill. Pipe Line	149	148	148	— 3
113	100	20 North'n Pipe Line.	102	102	102	— 1
18½	11¾	8,000 Pierce Oil	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
290	254	21 South Penn Oil.	255	254	254	—13
96	93	10 S. W. Penn. P. L.	94	94	94	+ 1
579	510	15 Std. Oil of N. J..	521	520	520	+ 1
285	214	10 Std. Oil of N. Y..	262	262	262	— 4
357	330	20 Vacuum Oil	333	339	329	—10

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

21	6	7,300 *Am. Ventura Oil	8	6	8	+ 1
3	2¼	200 *Atlantic Pet.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅝
1⅛	⅛	6,300 *Barnett O. & G..	¼	⅛	⅛	..
33	16	23,000 *Boston-Wyo. Oil.	17	16	17	+ 1
8⅝	6	7,700 Cosden Oil	6¾	6½	6¾	..
1⅝	1	4,275 *Crystal O. & R..	1½	1½	1½	..
7	5¼	600 *Elk Basin Pet....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	+ ¼
16	4	10,000 *Esm. Oil Co....	4	4	4	..
4	1½	8,700 *Federal Oil	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
5	2⅝	11,600 *Glenrock Oil....	3¼	3⅛	3½	..
1¼	⅜	3,100 Globe Oil	1⅛	1	1	..
80½	39¼	1,200 Houston Oil.	81	79¾	79¾	— 1¾
⅞	¼	2,500 *Imperial Con. O.	⅞	⅜	⅜	..
5⅞	1⅜	10,970 *Island O. & T....	3½	3¼	3¼	..
1	⅛	1,300 *Kinney Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1⅞	⅝	5,800 Met. Pet.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
124	85	6,500 *Midwest Oil	98	85	96	— 1
1⅝		100 *Midwest Oil pf....	1½	1½	1½	..
80	54	5,700 *Northwest Oil....	56	54	54	— 6
8	6¼	1,700 Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	2½	24,200 Okmulgee P. & R.	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
40	21	3,000 Omar Oil & Gas..	28	28	28	..
22	18	250 *Roy.Dutch 1st rts	20	19	20	..
10¼	6½	2,100 Sapulpa O. & R..	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
1⅝	⅛	5,500 Sequoyah O. & R..	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
2¾	1⅜	14,500 Stanton Oil.	2	1⅜	1⅞	..
58	32	10,670 Southwest Oil	47	45	45	..
1⅝	½	31,200 *Texana O. & R..	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
22	2	145,000 *Tuxpam	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	2,000 *United W.Oil, new	1	⅝	1⅛	— 1⅞
6¾	2⅜	4,800 *Victoria Oil, new	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

74	40	29,800 *Alaska-Br. Col.M.	61	48	—13
81	74	8,750 *American Mines..	79	61	+ 1
		75,700 *Am. Tin Tungs...	⅝	⅝	½ + ⅛
68	22	7,400 *Amina Mining...	60	55	56 — 6
5¾	5	6,500 Ariz. Bing. Cop...	5¾	5½	5⅝ — ⅛
13	3	7,000 Atlanta	4	4	4 ..
1¼	⅝	16,850 Big Ledge Cop...	⅝	⅝	⅝ — ⅛
6	3	4,000 *Booth	4	4	4 — ⅛
63	41	66,000 Boston Montana..	52	48	50 — 2
62¼	8	74,500 Butte-Detroit	8	8	11 ..
56	39	24,750 *Caledonia Min.	43	41	43 + 1

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 26	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Aug. 27	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Aug. 28	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Aug. 29	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
Aug. 30	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
Aug. 31	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
Week's range—						
High			4.75¼			4.76¼
Low			4.75¼			4.76¼
Same week last year—						
High			4.75½			4.76½
Low			4.75½			4.76½
Year to date—						
High			4.76¼			4.77¼
Low			4.75¼			4.76¼
Same period last year—						
High			4.7590			4.77
Low			4.75			4.7643⅝

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
PARIS. High.						
Aug. 26	5.57	5.60	5.57	5.56	5.59	5.56
Aug. 27	5.54	5.58	5.54½	5.53	5.57	5.53½
Aug. 28	5.51	5.55½	5.51	5.50	5.54½	5.50
Aug. 29	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.50½	5.50½	5.50½
Aug. 30	5.46½	5.51	5.46¼	5.45½	5.50	5.45½
Aug. 31	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.46	5.46	5.46
Week's range—						
High			5.46¼			5.45½
Low			5.60			5.59
Same week last year—						
High			5.77			5.76
Low			5.77½			5.76½
Year to date—						
High			5.46¼			5.45½
Low			5.73½			5.71¾
Same period last year—						
High			5.65¼			5.67½
Low			5.88⅝			5.84¾

	Switzerland. Dem.Cables.	Holland. Dem.Cables.	Italy. Dem.Cables.
Aug. 26	4.23	4.21	50.75
Aug. 27	4.28	4.26	51.00
Aug. 28	4.23	4.21	50.875
Aug. 29	4.25	4.23	50.75
Aug. 30	4.26	4.23	50.75
Aug. 31	4.26	4.24	50.25
Week's range—			
High	4.23	4.21	51.00
Low	4.28	4.26	50.75
Same week last year—			
High	4.47	4.45½	42.12½
Low	4.58	4.59	41.875
Year to date—			
High	3.89	3.85	52.375
Low	4.53	4.51⅛	42.87½
Same period last year—			
High	4.41	4.38	42.25
Low	5.16⅛	5.15⅝	40.75

	Scandinavia. Copenhagen. Dem.Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.Cables.	Christiania. Dem.Cables.
Aug. 26	30.875	31.25	34.625
Aug. 27	30.75	31.10	34.60
Aug. 28	30.75	31.10	34.40
Aug. 29	30.75	31.10	34.75
Aug. 30	30.75	31.10	34.60
Aug. 31	30.625	31.00	34.40
Week's range—			
High	30.875	31.25	34.75
Low	30.75	31.00	34.40
Same week last year—			
High	30.25	30.625	33.375
Low	30.20	30.40	33.80
Year to date—			
High	31.50	32.00	36.00
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50
Same period last year—			
High	30.45	30.65	35.25
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35

	Greece. Dem.Cables.	Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
Aug. 26	19.45	19.50	13.50	13.70	13.80	13.50	13.60
Aug. 27	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.65	13.80	13.40	13.60
Aug. 28	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.65	13.80	13.40	13.60
Aug. 29	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.65	13.80	13.40	13.60
Aug. 30	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.65	13.80	13.40	13.60
Aug. 31	19.45	19.50	13.50	13.65	13.40	13.40	13.60
Week's range—							
High	19.45	19.50	13.50	13.70	13.80	13.40	13.60
Low	19.45	19.50	13.40	13.65	13.40	13.40	13.50
Same week last year—							
High	19.70	19.75	20.00			20.10	
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25			17.50	
Year to date—							
High	19.45	19.50	15.40			15.75	
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00			11.25	
Same period last year—							
High	20.06	20.65	29.90			29.50	
Low	19.50	19.55	17.25			17.50	

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.Cables.	Peking. Dem.Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.Cables.
Week's range—			
High	88.00	88.25	131.50
Low	85.00	86.25	127.50
Same week last year—			
High	77.00	77.25	118.00
Low	75.60	75.75	114.50
Year to date—			
High	88.00	88.25	131.50
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50
Same period last year—			
High	77.00	77.25	118.00
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50

	India. Bombay. Dem.Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	36.75	37.00	36.75
Low	36.75	37.00	36.75
Same week last year—			
High	33.00	33.50	33.00
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75
Year to date—			
High	36.75	37.00	36.75
Low	35.75	35.75	35.75
Same period last year—			
High	33.00	33.50	33.00
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75

	Spain. Dem.Cables.	Kobe. Dem.Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.Cables.
Week's range—			
High	23.75	24.00	54.50
Low	23.45	23.65	54.50

	Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
	1½	⅝	65,700 Calumet & Jerome	1⅛	⅝	1	+ ⅛
	2½	1⅛	5,300 Canadian Copper..	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
	47	37	24,200 *Candelaria Silver	43	40	42	+ 1
	19	3½	5,000 Cashboy	⅝	5½	5½	+ 1½
	1⅞	⅝	600 *Cerbat Sil. M. M.	1	⅝	⅝	..
	2½	1	200 *Coco River Min..	2	2	2	..
	2¼	1⅛	7,500 Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅞	4½	200 Cons. Cop. Min...	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	37½	22	1,300 Cons. Homestead..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
	5⅝	4¼	5,400 Cresson Gold..	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	⅝	⅝	200 Crystal Cop. M...	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
	2¼	1⅛	2,600 *Denbigh Mine....	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛
1.25	.55		1,600 El Salvador Sil...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46	30		11,500 *Fortuna Cons....	45	43	44	— 1
	2⅝	1⅞	13,900 *Gibson Con. Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
	⅞	⅝	4,700 *Golden Rule Mine	⅞	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
	⅛	⅛	2,700 Goldfield Cons....	22	21	22	+ 2
	5	1½	4,000 *Gold Merger.....	2½	2	2	..
	10	3	4,000 *Great Bend.....	⅛	4	4	..
	⅛	⅛	31,300 *Green Mon. M....	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
	80	33	51,300 *Hattie Gold M...	80	66	75	+ 9
	5⅞	2¼	3,305 Hecla Mining.....	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	⅛	⅛	2,000 *Iron Blossom...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
	½		2,100 *Jerome Verde....	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
			7,100 *Jim Butler.....	57	55	55	— 3
			4,500 Jumbo Exten.....	10	10	10	+ ⅛
	9	2½	6,000 *Kewanas	3	3	2¾	..
	62	28	Liberty Silver.	49	45	47	— 1
	32	1½	Lone Star.....	½	4	4½	— ½
		⅜	Louis. Con.....	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
	43	37	5,000 McKin.-Darragh	44	41	40	+ 3
	42	25	2,100 Magma Copper....	35	29	31	..
	8½	3¼	5,000 *Mt. Mining.....	11½	1¼	4¼	..
	6¼	2⅜	500 Mason Valley.....	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
	⅞	⅛	11,600 Mohican Copper..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
	56	25	6,800 *Mother Lode....	35	34	35	..
	2¾	1	10,700 *M. M. & L. pf...	2¾	2	2½	+ ⅛
	38	13	10,500 *Nat. Z. & L....	17	15	15	..
	19⅝	15½	970 *New Cornelia.....	18½	18½	18½	— 2
	1⅞	.36	7,100 Nixon Nevada....	43	36	41	— 2
	1⅜	⅝	17,000 *Ohio Cp.new,w.i..	1	⅛	1	..
	6	1⅞	46,425 *Onondaga Mines..	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
	2	1½	50,500 *Pacific Tungsten.	1½	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
	4⅞	3½	2,700 *Ray Hercules.....	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	49	36	4,100 *Rochester Com...	36	36	36	— 1
	54	27	11,200 Rochester Mines..	35	33	34	— 1
	18	7½	2,000 San Toy	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
	12⅞	7½	2,700 Seneca Copper....	12¾	11½	12¾	+ ⅝
	⅞	⅝	56,000 Sil. Kg. of Ariz..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
	7	3½	5,000 *Silver Pick.....	5	4	4	+ ½
100	.71		6,400 *Silver Fissure S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
	¾	¾	1,000 Stand. Sil. Ld....	¾	¾	¾	..
	25	11	18,500 Stewart	12	12	13	..
	12	7	6,500 *Success Mining...	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
	1⅞	¾	4,150 Ton Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	4	2⅛	300 *Ton. Mining.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
	24	10	6,000 Troy-Arizona	12	10	10	— 2
	5¼	3	4,950 United Eastern....	4¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	28	20	10,500 *U. S. Zinc & L..	20	20	23	..
	42	35	700 *United Verde Ex.	38	37½	37½	+ ½
	1¾	1⅜	500 Unity Gold.	5⅛	5	5	— 1⅛
	25	4	10,500 *Ward M. & Mill.	12	10	12	+ 2
	1¾	⅜	5,000 West End Con....	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
	1	1	51,200 White Cap Min....	2	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
	18	3	5,000 White Caps Ext...	4	3	3	— 2
	10	5	1,600 *White Knob C..	8	8	8	— 2
	1¼	1	100 *White K. C., pf.	1	1	1	— ⅛
	17	8	4,500 Wilbert Copper...	9	8	9	— 1

BONDS.

99⅞	98⅜	$23,000 *A. T.&T.1-y.6sw.i.	99⅜	99¼	99½	— ⅛
95	93⅜	104,001 *A. T. & T. 6s w.i.	94⅝	93½	94⅜	+ ⅝
100¼	90	31,000 *Armour 6s 1919..	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	+ ⅛
98	97¼	12,000 *Armour 6s 1920..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
96⅝	96⅜	15,000 *Armour 6s 1921..	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	..
96	95½	20,000 *Armour 6s 1922..	95¾	95⅝	95⅝	..
95⅝	95	13,000 *Armour 6s 1923..	95⅝	95½	95⅝	..
95½	95	18,000 *Armour 6s 1924..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
100	96¾	25,000 *Beth. S. 8s 2-yr.n.	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	+ ⅛
101	99⅝	24,000 *Beth. S.7⅝ '19w.i.	101	100½	100⅝	..
100¼	98¼	35,000 *Beth. S.7⅝'20w.i.	100	100	100	..
100¼	98¼	13,000 *Beth. S.7⅝'21w.i.	99¾	99¾	99¼	..
99¾	96¾	80,000 *Beth. S.7⅝'22w.i.	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅜
99¼	96	285,000 *Beth. S.7⅝'23w.i.	99	98½	99	— ⅛
97⅞	94	217,000 *Canadian G. 5s..	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
98	97½	97,000 *Cudahy 7s '23w.i.	97½	97½	97¼	— ⅛
98¾	98¾	1,000 *Moline Pl. 7s '20.	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
100¼	101¼	253,000 *Nat. Enam. 6s..	105	105	105¼	..
100⅞	97⅞	37,000 *Ohio Cities Gas..	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
101	99⅞	15,000 Gen. E. 6⅛ 1920...	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅛
98¾	98	290,000 *Leh. V.6s '28 w.i.	98⅞	98	98⅝	..
99⅞	97½	3,000 *Phil. El. 6s w. i.	98	98	98	..
62	33	14,000 *Rus. Gov. 5½s...	58	57	57½	+ ½
64½	35	58,000 *Rus. Gov. 6½s...	62	59	59	— 2
101⅜	97⅞	211,000 *Un. Fruit 6s, w.	101½	100½	101¼	— ⅛
99⅜	98⅝	8,000 *W. E. 1-y. 6s w.i.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re- new'ls.
Aug. 26	6	6	6	6
Aug. 27	6	6	6	6
Aug. 28	6	6	6	6
Aug. 29	6	6	6	6
Aug. 30	6	6	6	6
Aug. 31	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			6	6
Same week last year—				
High			6	3½
Low			3	2½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 26	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 27	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 28	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 29	5¾@6	6	6
Aug. 30	6	6	6
Aug. 31	6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	5	5¼	5¾
Low	4	4¾	5
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	6	6
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6½
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United

RAILROAD RENTALS NOT BEING HELD UP

McAdoo Announces Disbursement of Between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 Since Jan. 1.

BIG ADVANCES TO SOME

Director Says the Omission of Any Corporation to Pay Its Debts Is Not His Fault.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Secretary McAdoo issued a statement tonight in which he gave an accounting in part of money disbursed out of the earnings of railroad properties since Jan. 1. He estimates that the amount thus disbursed up to Sept. 1, 1918, is between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

Mr. McAdoo states that $241,851,420 has been advanced by the Federal Railroad Administration to the railroads since April 1. This, he explains, is exclusive of the current earnings of the roads, which have been applied by them to their current expenses and corporate needs. Besides the amount thus advanced, the Director General said, the equivalent of standard rentals, which for the first eight months of 1918 amounted to $650,000,000, had been very largely paid to every railroad, under Government control.

Besides advancing to the roads an amount equal to 90 per cent. of their standard rental, Mr. McAdoo says that large additional sums have been advanced to the roads to enable them to meet maturing bond issues "which they and their financial agents were unable, under existing conditions, to provide for, and to pay large sums for new equipment and additions and betterments."

Nearly half of the sum of $241,851,420 advanced since April 1 has gone to three big systems. Of this total, $46,964,000 went to the New Haven, $40,300,000 to the New York Central, and $40,000,000 to the Pennsylvania.

In the course of his statement, Mr. McAdoo said he desired to correct "an impression which prevails in some quarters to the effect that the United States Railroad Administration is withholding or has been withholding the standard rentals due to the various railroads under Government control, pending the execution of the contracts between the Government and the railroads, and that the omission of any railroad corporations to settle their debts or claims is due to any omission by the Railroad Administration to pay the accrued rentals."

The Statement.

Mr. McAdoo's statement, in part, is as follows:

The total amount of money which the United States Railroad Administration has advanced since April 1, 1918, to all railroad companies, (exclusive of the current earnings of the roads, applied directly by the individual road to their current expenses and corporate needs,) was $241,851,420, to sixty-four different roads or systems, of which the amount advanced during the month of August was $38,137,370.

Of the total amount advanced from April 1 to Sept. 1, $202,297,600 was taken from the $500,000,000 Revolving Fund and $39,553,760 was taken from the surplus earnings turned over to the Director General by the limited number of roads whose receipts for the period exceeded their needs.

The total amount of money turned over to the Director General April 1 to Sept. 1, by roads reporting surplus earnings, was $62,845,699, but of the amount thus turned over $29,200,699 was returned to roads temporarily making the deposits, these same roads having subsequently called upon the Director General to advance to them considerable sums in addition to the return of the deposits which they had temporarily made with the Railroad Administration.

The only railroads or systems which have deposited funds with the Director General and have not asked for the return of any portion of the funds thus deposited were the following:

Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville	$8,450,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	3,300,000
Northern Pacific	2,500,000
Duluth, Missabee & Northern	2,400,000
Union Pacific	2,100,000
Norfolk & Western Railway	1,500,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,500,000
Chicago & Northwestern	1,500,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	1,500,000
Duluth & Iron Range	900,000
Fort Worth & Denver City	700,000
Pere Marquette	500,000
El Paso & Southwestern	500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	300,000
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	200,000
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac	300,000
Lehigh & New England	300,000
International and Grt. Northern	150,000
Grand Rapids & Indiana	100,000

Among the other railroads depositing funds with the Director General, which have not already gotten back sums as great or greater than those thus deposited, were:

	Amt. dep. in excess of amt. got back.
Southern Pacific	$2,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	400,000
St. Louis-San Francisco	382,000
Colorado & Southern	1,109,000
Hudson & Manhattan	100,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	384,000
Alabama & Vicksburg	400,000

Roads Receiving Advances.

During the month of August the Director General made the following advances to the railroads named over and above their current expenses:

Pennsylvania Railroad	$9,500,000
Baltimore & Ohio	4,500,000
Illinois Central	2,700,000
Seaboard Air Line	2,000,000
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburgh Ry	1,800,000
Missouri Pacific	1,750,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry	1,600,000
Philadelphia & Reading	1,400,000
Southern Pacific	1,300,000
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	1,200,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,000,000
Erie Railroad	900,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	700,000
Grand Trunk Western Lines	621,000
Wabash Railway	575,000
Chicago Great Western	507,640
Florida East Coast	500,000
Indiana Harbor Belt Railway	500,000
Kansas City Southern	500,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	500,000
New York, Ontario & Western	400,000
St. Louis-San Francisco	368,000
Cincinnati Northern	350,000
Central New England	300,000
Southern Railway	245,000
Chicago, Terre Haute & S. E. Ry	220,201
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas	225,000
Gulf, Mobile & Northern	200,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry	180,000
Western Maryland	169,500
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	138,000
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	110,000
Old Dominion Steamship Co	95,000
Ann Arbor Railroad	65,000
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R. R.	45,000
Colorado & Southern	41,000
Franklin & Pittsylvania	35,000
Alabama & Vicksburg	10,000

The total amount advanced by the Director General to all railroad companies from April 1 to Sept. 1, 1918, (exclusive of the current earnings immediately applied by the respective companies,) was $241,851,420. The advances were made to the following roads:

N. Y., N. H. & H.	$46,964,000
New York Central Lines	40,300,000
Pennsylvania	40,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	15,725,000
Baltimore & Ohio	13,500,000
Illinois Central	12,450,000
Erie	8,400,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	6,000,000
Seaboard Air Line	4,350,000
Denver & Rio Grande	4,100,000
Southern Railway Lines	3,940,000
Southern Pacific Lines	3,800,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	3,750,000
Lehigh Valley	3,500,000
Wabash	3,225,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	3,100,000
Missouri Pacific	2,750,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines	2,645,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	2,600,000
Philadelphia & Reading	1,400,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,350,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,325,000
C., St. P., M. & O	1,200,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Lines	1,118,000
Hudson & Manhattan	1,000,000
Central of Georgia	750,000
Indiana Harbor Belt	720,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	700,000
Grand Trunk Western	621,000
Chicago & Alton	600,000
Norfolk Southern	540,000
Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis	525,000
Chicago Great Western	507,640
Hocking Valley	500,000
Florida East Coast	500,000
Kansas City Southern	500,000
St. Louis Southwestern	500,000
New York, Ontario & Western	400,000
Ann Arbor	330,000
Central New England	300,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	300,000
Central Vermont	285,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	238,775
Chi., Terre Haute & Southeastern	220,201
Gulf, Mobile & Northern	200,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	200,000
Chicago Junction	200,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	189,000
Western Maryland	169,500
Illinois Southern	160,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	155,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	150,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	138,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	132,275
New Orleans Great Northern	120,000
Chicago & Western Indiana	115,000
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	110,000
Old Dominion Steamship Co	95,000
Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis	50,000
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf	45,000
Colorado & Southern	41,000
Franklin & Pittsylvania	35,000
Alabama & Vicksburg	10,000

ABUSES CHARGED IN TRADE CONTROL

Chamber of Commerce Asserts Usurpation of Power by Federal Commission.

APPEAL SENT TO WILSON

Asks President to Appoint Men of Different Type to Succeed Davies and Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has sent to President Wilson a communication in which it asserts that in its judgment the Federal Trade Commission has ceased to perform the duties for which it was created and has, by reason of the attitude which has been adopted toward big business and the activities of some of its members, become rather a menace to the welfare of the nation.

As a cure for this situation, the Chamber has requested that men of a different type from those now in control be appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of William J. Harris and Joseph E. Davies, both former Chairmen. Harris, who is a candidate for Senator in Georgia, and Davies, who ran for Senator in Wisconsin, are severely criticised for such action, it being held by the Chamber that for any of its members to enter politics was to establish a dangerous precedent.

It is charged, sensational methods employed by the commission to obtain publicity through the press and otherwise, which, it is held, injured many business interests, and a general policy which, it it charged, was destructive rather than constructive, as seen in the more recent actions of the commission, are declared by the chamber to be reasons enough for a radical change. The method of the attacks made by the commission upon profiteering and the more recent report on the packing industry are cited as examples of procedure which are conducive to more harm than good.

Wilson Silent on Charges.

It is understood that the subject matter in the communication to President Wilson was first placed before the commission itself and that no satisfaction was obtained by the Chamber. The letter was sent to the President therefore on Aug. 17, and was acknowledge under date of Aug. 22 by Secretary Tumulty. Since that time the Chamber has received no word from the White House.

It has been generally understood that the Chamber of Commerce has had few dealings with the Federal Trade Commission for some time, although when the commission was created there was close co-operation between the two organizations.

The statements contained in the communication to the President were prepared by a committee of which Rush C. Butler of Cassady, Butler, Lamb & Foster of Chicago is Chairman. The other members of the committee are William J. Dean of Nichols, Dean & Gregg, hardware merchants of St. Paul; Alfred B. Koch, President of Lasall & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; L. Saunders, President of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, 11 Broadway; H. R. Seager, a member of the Labor Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Alexander W. Smith, lawyer, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia; Silas P. Adams, merchant, of Portland, Me., and William C. Coffin, Vice President of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh.

The committee's examination of the commission's activities led to the following specifications of conduct which the committee disapproves:

"The commission has undertaken the exercise of functions beyond its own jurisdiction to the detriment of its proper usefulness.

"The commission has begun the study of important situations, but because of vacillating interests or for other reasons not apparent has left its work incomplete.

"The commission's procedure, originally orderly and appropriate, has been changed without public notice or notice to Congress.

"The commission has abused its powers of publicity.

"Prominent features of the commission's recent food investigation were subversive of common justice.

"In presenting information to Congress and the public the commission has been heedless of the accuracy and frankness which its position and the circumstances require.

"The commission has departed from the fundamental purpose for which it was established."

Cites Exceeding of Functions.

To show that the commission has undertaken the exercise of functions beyond its jurisdiction, the committee cites the case involving newsprint paper manufactures and publishers with which the commission dealt. The commission, it is declared, in seeking to have producers and consumers agree to establish the commission as an arbiter of their differences went beyond the law of its creation, and possessing no power to enforce its findings was placed "in the awkward position of having its award ignored." That the commission went beyond its functions in this connection is indicated, the report says, by the fact that the Senate voted down a bill meant to authorize the commission to do the things it has attempted to assume through agreements. The commission itself, the report sets forth, admitted that some of its efforts were without express authority at law.

Taking up the efforts of the commission in the direction of distribution of anthracite coal, the report says that this was not a proper function for the commission and that it did not have facilities essential for the task.

Regarding the commission's methods in arriving at the cost of bituminous coal production in which its figures were used by the President as a basis for fixing the price of coal in August, 1917, the report indicates that the commission did not have adequate information for the task it undertook, used bases for estimating costs that contained innovations, and were not fully disclosed to the industry or the public, and arrived at figures which would prevent production of 40,000,000 tons of our annual supply.

Supporting its charge that the commission has left incomplete its study of important situations because of vacillating interests or for other reasons, the committee states that more than $400,000 has been spent by the commission and its predecessor, the Bureau of Corporations, in investigations of the lumber industry, and that no final conclusions and recommendations as to fundamental economic conditions have been published, although repeatedly promised to Congressional committees. Although the commission and its predecessor have been engaged since 1913 in an inquiry into the subject of maintenance of resale prices, the commission, the report declares, has failed to complete its study and never has presented an analysis of the fundamental economic questions involved in making any legislative decisions as regards this subject.

Called "Instrument for Unfairness."

In regard to the commission's procedure as to unfair methods of competition, the committee says that while the commission, through its annual reports and testimony before Congressional committees, has given the public and Congress to understand that before it issues a formal complaint it notifies the party complained of regarding the nature of the charges and affords him an opportunity to state his side of the case or to desist if he acknowledges impropriety, the commission, in fact, has so changed its procedure that it itself has become an instrument for unfairness.

"There seems to be indisputable instances," it says, "in which a defendant has had the first intimation through service of a formal complaint that any of his business methods were in question. The allegations of unfairness on his part, founded upon an ex parte presentation by a competitor or disgruntled customer whom he will not be able to face before the commission, (since the commission becomes the formal complainant,) supplemented by the commission's investigations to an extent that are unknown to him, are given to the newspapers by the commission with a release date placed as much as five days in advance, in order that the widest possible publicity may be obtained for the allegations.

"In these statements to the newspapers the commission has disclosed concrete information as to the particulars of the alleged offense whereas it has placed in the formal complaint served upon the defendant only general statements which did not advise the defendant of the charges he had to meet. As a consequence, defendants have had to consult the newspapers to identify the circumstances alleged to constitute the unfair method of competition in question. Accordingly, when the defendant comes before the commission for a hearing he feels that his case has been prejudged."

To prove its assertion that the committee was biased in its recent food investigation, the committee points out that the commission proceeded with the apparent purpose of creating in advance a public impression that allegations concerning the artificial control of important food products were true. In this connection, the report says:

"The commission selected documents already in its possession and had been presented to it at public sessions by its special counsel, refusing to permit concerns that were mentioned in the documents to offer any testimony or produce other documents. It held public sessions at Boston, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and other cities, examined witnesses of its own choosing and prevented cross-examination by the concerns, at which it was made clear the proceedings were directed.

"At each city the special counsel or other members of the staff let it be known that the Government contemplated taking over and operating the industry. This strange spectacle ended at Chicago in February, 1918, when application was made on behalf of the commission for a search warrant under a section of the Espionage act and the Circuit Court of Appeals quashed the warrant. The result of the commission's course was, not to give information to the public, but to place the commission in the position of seeking to create prejudice which would support an apparently preconceived purpose to inaugurate Government operation of the business."

Charging that the commission has been heedless of accuracy and frankness in presenting information to Congress, the committee takes up the commission's recent report to the Senate on profiteering. In this report the commission, it is declared, "again showed its lack of responsibility by giving such form and content to a report * * * as to make general charges of a calumnious nature against business enterprises without supporting its charges with adequate facts."

The report continues:

"The commission couched its statements in sensational terms unwarranted by the facts set out. For example, it spoke of 'bare-faced fraud,' 'monopolistic control,' 'manipulation of the markets by illegal devices,' and 'preying with shameful avarice upon consumers.' It quoted memoranda from one official of a leather company to another which show figures of considerable size, but which indicate nothing as to the reasonableness of profits.

"Some of its statements defy interpretation, such as a declaration that flour mills in the year ended June 30, 1917, made an average of 52 cents on each barrel and nearly 38 per cent. on their investment, 'profits that are indefensible, considering that an average of the profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as $2 a barrel.'"

Vacancies in Panama Canal Service.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination for vacancies in the Panama Canal Service for an architectural designer at from $175 to $185 a month, and an architectural draftsman at $142 to $175 a month, and for places requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will not be required to report for examination, but will be rated upon sworn statements and corroborative evidence.

TO MAKE RAILROADS SAFER.

National Movement to Conserve Man Power Started by Government.

Safety work for the utmost conservation of man-power is to be extended to the nation's railroads under the plan put in force by Director General McAdoo under the supervision of the Safety Section of the Federal Railroad Administration. In a statement from Washington given out at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday it was reported that 30 per cent. of all the people killed on railroads annually were employes, who also compose 90 per cent. of those injured yearly in railway accidents. The statement points out that the saving of men is thus recognized as a conservation duty of the first importance, particularly at this time.

It is the aim of the Safety Section, by prevention of casualties in railroading, to match the wonderful reclamation work of scientific men and the Red Cross in war, whose record now shows deaths of only 2½ per cent. of wounded soldiers. H. W. Belnap, safety expert for the Interstate Commerce Commission for fifteen years, is now in charge as manager of the unified national movement.

AIR MAIL SERVICE SUCCESS.

August Record for New York-Washington Trips Practically Perfect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The air mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York City established what is considered a remarkable record in August. During that month the airplanes made their trips without a miss, hitch or serious delay of any character. The total possible mileage of flight for the month was 11,961, of which 11,957 miles were completed.

There were twenty-seven flying days, on which 108 legs of the journey had to be performed, and in that month there were only two forced landings, one with a delay of seven minutes and the other with a delay of less than ten minutes. One forced landing was made within four miles of Belmont Park at the end of the journey. It was caused by the breaking of a magneto shaft. The other forced landing was made on a day when fog and haze obscured the ground and for the purpose of picking up the course because the compass failed to work.

During the first ten days of the month the routes were flown by Lieutenants Edgerton, Kilgore, Bonsal, Webb, Culver and Miller without a miss, hitch or forced landing. During the last twenty days of the month the routes were operated by civilian aviators of the P. O. D. The perfect scores were made by Aviators Max Miller and E. V. Gardner. Aviators Maurice Newton and Robert Shank on the Philadelphia end of the route each had one forced landing, giving them a score of 99 per cent.

A total of 5,879 pounds of mail was carried on the trips.

A most rigid mechanical maintenance system on all fields was maintained, with the result that the month closed without a single plane of the fifteen being laid up in the shop for repairs.

MILLIONS FOR DRY DOCKS.

Federal Company to Erect Four of Largest Type at Newark Bay.

Work will soon be started on Newark Bay on what is to be one of the largest dry dock plants in the United States. It was said yesterday that contracts had been let to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins of this city for the entire work, which will involve an outlay of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000.

These docks will be part of the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding Company on the Hackensack River. The company recently obtained 114 acres of land adjoining their property in Kearny. That this was to be used for dry docks was not known until now. The proposed docks are to be of sufficient size to accommodate ships of the Lusitania type. There are to be four of them.

HOLD PRIMARIES TOMORROW.

Tomorrow will be primary day. The polling places, the same as on last Election Day, will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. The nominees to be voted for in the coming election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State offices, as well as for Congress, will depend upon the votes cast tomorrow.

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INTERBORO RAISES WAGES.

Men Get an Advance Averaging About $1 a Day Each.

Employes of the Interborough are to receive a wage increase the total of which will approximate $3,000,000 a year. The new schedule, which is effective as of yesterday, will bring to the men an advance of about $1 a day each.

The agreement that was in force before Sept. 1 expired on that date and the officials prepared the scale that is now effective.

John A. Phelan, head of the Interborough Employes' Brotherhood, was quoted as saying that the agreement abolished the bonus system and gave instead a straight increase in wage. The men whose wages were $150 a month or less have been receiving a bonus of $10 a month provided they worked 22 days in a month. Under the new agreement the men will get an increase of 40 cents a day provided they work 25 days in a month. In addition they are to receive a 20 per cent. increase in wages and this will make their increase about $1 a day. The top rate for station department men is now 33 1-3 cents an hour and for transportation men 41 cents an hour.

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Yonkers.....	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain..	*11:30	*12:50	.....
West Point (week days only).	*11:50	*1:15	.....
Cornwall.....	.....	*1:40	.....
Newburgh.....	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie....	*1:10	*2:50	.....
Kingston Point...	2:10	.....	.....
Catskill.....	3:25	.....	.....
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PATRIOTISM TO MARK LABOR MARCH TODAY

150,000 Union Members Will Take Part in Parades in Three Sections of City.

'WIN THE WAR!' IS SLOGAN

Greater Efforts to Beat Germany Urged — Gompers and Other Leaders Pledge Their Utmost.

More than 150,000 members of New York laor unions will take part in three parades in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Staten Island today, the main one starting at Washington Square at 10 o'clock and marching up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street. As the parade starts, American, British, French, and Italian airp'anes will fly overhead, dropping leaflets describing the tremendous war-winning power of American labor and appealing for production to the utmost as an indispensable condition of force to the utmost.

Similar parades will be held in many other cities, while labor unions in several smaller cities celebrate Labor Day for the first time since its establishment by putting in a full day's work on munitions.

America's labor leaders sent out calls yesterday to the workers urging greater and greater efforts to beat Germany in the factories. All take stands against a premature peace and in favor of war until Germany's power to plunge the world into war has been taken away for all time.

The parade in Manhattan will be reviewed from the grand stand at the Public Library. Secretary of Labor Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Hylan, Postmaster Patten, and Chairman George Creel of the Committee on Public Information will be in the stand.

John Sullivan, Financial Secretary of the Brewery Workers, will act as grand marshal, with J. P. Holland and Thomas G. Curtis for aids. They will be followed by two companies of United States infantry and fifteen aviators from Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., will soar over the marchers.

The parade will move in seven divisions, forming in streets adjacent to Washington Square. In the line will be locals of the building trades, teamsters, chauffeurs, cab drivers, longshoremen, allied printing trades, Typographical Union No. 6, Uniformed Firemen's Association, Woman's Trade Union League, bookkeepers and stenographers, United Garment Workers, letter carriers, brewery workers, bartenders, Post Office clerks, and many miscellaneous unions.

There will be several floats picturing labor's part in beating Germany by manufacturing munitions in great quantities. After the Manhattan parade a meeting will be held at the Manhattan Casino, Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, where Secretary Wilson, Postmaster Patton, and Mr. Creel will speak.

The practical method of celebrating Labor Day adopted in the mines in Alabama, in Bridgeport factories, and elsewhere was outlined in a letter by President William Harris of the Alabama Federation of Labor to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, saying:

The Central Labor Union of Birmingham and other outlying organizations have resolved to work on Labor Day, the proceeds of their labor to be devoted to the Red Cross. My own organization, the United Mine Workers of America, in Alabama, is advising the miners to work on Labor Day because of the seriousness of the coal situation now confronting the country."

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy made public yesterday the following message to America from Samuel Gompers, who is now in England:

Win the war for freedom!

That is the Labor Day thought of America's workers, and that will be their thought until the war for freedom is won.

"Win the War for Freedom" is inscribed upon the banners of America's workers tod y in every city and hamlet. It is the message that will be spoken from every platform. It is the song of every heart.

Win the war for freedom because it is a war for freedom and because only through victory can there be freedom.

The working people of America are conscious of their vital part in making victory possible, and they will do their part, not as a task but as a right—a right to share in the work of securing forever that freedom which they prize above all things.

We need have no recourse to rhetoric to state our case. The facts are simply stated, but of supreme importance. Our democracy is assailed, our liberty is in jeopardy. Autocracy challenges our sacred rights.

We count it our most sacred duty to win safety for our freedom and our democracy, for only when they are safe can life give to us its opportunities and its value.

Win the war for freedom!

To th t proposition we dedicate our labor and our lives as Americans and as workers. It is the supreme purpose of our lives on this Labor Day!

Frank G. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in a message said:

"It is a matter of pride to us that we have approximately 50,000 of our members enlisted in the military service of our country. We who remain at home in the industrial trenches of America will not slack or fail in the work we are called upon to perform. With sufficient transportation facilities, we will be able to produce all the coal our country needs.

"I am happy to say that no industrial difficulties exist in the coal fields of America and that our movement is whole-heartedly behind our Government and our allies to the end that Prussianism and ruffianism might be forever destroyed and that the principles of freedom, justice and democracy might be the guiding forces of all mankind."

President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a Labor Day statement, also assured the country of the loyalty and support of the labor organizations of America.

LABOR PRAISED IN PULPITS.

Dr. Stelzle Predicts an Industrial Revolution After the War.

American labor was praised in many city churches yesterday for the part it is playing in preparing the coming victory of America and her allies.

"The dignity and importance of labor has never been so much appreciated as at the present time," said the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton in Calvary Baptist Church last night. "Without the workers every soldier would have to lay down his gun. And there has been nothing more splendid in the history of the world than the spirit of comradeship and fraternity between the workers of all classes which the war has brought about. The poor man is realizing today as perhaps he never realized it before the value and importance of the great man of business, with his organizing ability, and with his gift for leadership, which is enabling America to become the deciding factor in the present world struggle, and to turn the tide of war in favor of liberty and righteousness.

"On the other hand, those in our country who have taken advantage of the war conditions to promote their own selfish interests, deserve the scorn of men and the wrath of God. There are two classes of traitors in this country today that ought to be dealt with sternly—the profiteers and the strikers."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle, who preached yesterday morning in the West End Presbyterian Church, said:

"When the war ends there will be an industrial revolution, and it will affect the humblest person in this and every other community. The workingmen are going to rule this country and every other country in the world. The men who work are going to control Russia, and it is going to be the same thing in England, in France, and in Italy.

"President Wilson knows, Charles Schwab knows, and those who are running the war in all countries know that the working people will control the world."

Bishop Yoshishu Haraiwa of the United Methodist Episcopal Church of Japan, who spoke in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, congratulated both countries on the cordial relations now existing between the United States and Japan.

"Our attitude toward America," he said, "is and has always been friendly. There never was in Japan any desire to engage in war with the United States. Japan intends to keep up forever the existing good relations."

The origin of the war was traced to German materialism, which has become German religion, in a sermon in the West Park Presbyterian Church by Don O. Shelton, President of the National Bible Institute.

'WORK AS YOU WOULD FIGHT'

Message of the Secretary of Labor to the Workers of America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in his Labor Day message, says:

"Upon this day, of all days, we must consider seriously the problem before us at home. We must maintain our armies in the field at the topnotch fighting strength, and we must supply the needs of our allies and the starving people of Belgium.

"This is a day on which labor must consecrate itself to a great task—the task of winning the war. For this tremendous duty halfway measures will not suffice. There must be absolutee loyalty and devotion to the nation's cause—these, I believe, our people have already shown beyond a question. But more than this, there must be a clear understanding of the great need, and a new determination to gratify it.

"Maximum production is the goal for which we must strive. With every workman giving his utmost strength and will power, we shall attain it. The task will not be easy, nor the effort small; but we have no choice. To save all that we hold dear, we must work, work, work for the boys in France and the Allies. One phrase sums it up: 'Work as you would fight.'

"The glory of it all is that labor has visualized the needs of our armies and our peoples and its own relation to these necessities. Labor accepts that responsibility enthusiastically, loyally. With our splendid army on the battle fields of Europe, reinforced by an efficient industrial army in America, militarism is doomed to defeat. Democracy will be triumphant on earth."

WALSH HAILS NEW DEMOCRACY

Tells Labor Men That Old Political Ideas Are in the Scrap Heap.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board, has sent a Labor Day message to be read at tomorrow's celebrations.

"This world war has provided the beginning of a splendid education in democracy," Mr. Walsh's message says in part. "In this re-examination the country has discovered one thing at least about democracy—that it must mean more than old-fashioned political democracy. The old idea that when everybody votes you have a democracy—that is pretty well exploded.

"This country, I promise you, is beginning to understand that we may have 100 per cent. democracy in the form of our political government, and yet have autocracy of the most despotic type in industry. It is now clear to understanding men, and especially to those who work for a living, that to attempt to control the conditions of one's life through the roundabout way of political oratory and legislative action is futile, and that this old-fashioned attempted substitute for a direct and common sense control through the workshop must be thrown into the scrap heap of pre-war absurdities. Political democracy is a delusion unless builded upon and guaranteed by a free and virile industrial democracy.

"I believe that the process of democratization will continue until there will remain not one wage worker in the country deprived of full voice in determining the conditions of his job and consequently his life."

SCHWAB TO OUR FIGHTERS.

Tells Those in France American Labor Is Solidly Behind Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a Labor Day greeting cabled to American troops in France, Director General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation says:

"We are with you in every possible way. We are devoting all of our energies and making all of the sacrifices, no matter how great, so that you may be supplied with food, ammunition, and other necessities. The ships are coming out at a splendid rate, and this shows what our industrial workers can do when inspired by patriotic enthusiasm. God be with you all, and may you return covered with honor and the glory of magnificent deeds in keeping with American traditions."

BUILDING SITUATION IS NOW CLEARING

Builders Find Co-operation as Far as War-Winning Program Will Permit.

BASIC MATERIALS HELPED

Lime Latest Commodity to Obtain Concession Following Cement and Clay Products.

Existing doubts with regard to the essential status of the building field are gradually being removed. Building material manufacturers, who earlier in the war were fearful of being relegated by Government edict to the ranks of non-essentials, have learned within the last few weeks that the promise of the War Industries Board to give to the building industry every consideration compatible with the war-winning program, is being amply fulfilled.

Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner of the War Industries Board, has informed the manufacturers of lime that theirs is a partial war industry and that he will receive applications from any manufacturer for a place on the preference list. This action, following a similar course in the case of Portland cement and certain clay products, notably hollow tile for special uses, has lifted one of the greatest perplexities from the building manufacturing and distributing interests that have rested heavily upon them since the war began. Other commodities are to receive consideration of the board in their turn and in consequence the trade on the dawn of the last quarter of the year looks with clearer vision into the immediate future, not so much, perhaps, on the basis of new prospective construction work as upon the prospects of being able to supply sufficient building materials for reserve so that when building money does become easier building materials will not be so scarce as to make even essential building construction well nigh prohibitive.

The plan to have a building material man represented on the War Industries Board has been taken up by various associations, and according to advices received in the trade last week, John A. Kling, President of the Kelley Island Lime and Transport Company of Cleveland, has been recommended for the place. W. A. Fay, President of the National Builders' Supply Association, in speaking yesterday of the condition of the building material interests in war time, said:

"The building business of the country has been put in a distressing condition. Housing conditions have suffered greatly and many business firms have been forced to suspend, and one of the country's foremost enterprises is being rapidly disorganized. To hope for "business as usual" would be at this time unpatriotic, because a degree of curtailment is admittedly necessary. But better things are already in sight through a closer understanding of the importance of building materials as a war-time essential, at least in part, and the Government itself has expressed a desire to study the conditions closely so as not to make the situation any more distressing than actual necessities require."

Building material prices at the week-end were for the most part without change, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Common brick prevails at the $14 level, although there is evidence that the quotations will stiffen. The demand for the last two weeks has been practically without change, the drop below $14 having been due to over-anxiousness of individual manufacturers to sell so as to release barges. Manufacturers seem confident that under the operation of the labor distribution law it will be easier for them to obtain necessary labor to burn the brick already stacked as well as fuel. Linseed oil prices remain at or near $1.90, and in consequence the September circular to the paint trade emphasizes the desirability of general use of asphaltum paints for roofs, metals, farm buildings, and other kinds of rough construction as a conservation measure. It is increasingly difficult to supply the trade with linseed oil paints. New bag rebates for Portland cement are 25 cents instead of 10, or $1 a barrel. The export base price for this district is $1.75.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new models in misses' and ladies' coats; 46 West 27th St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4134.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—32-inch gingham, 36-inch black sateen, muslins, percales; samples requested. The Denver Maid Garment Co., Denver, Col.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy, chic styles; submit samples 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1,123 Broadway, Room 209.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satin, jerseys, and serge dresses. Spiro Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, waists Wanted.—Better grade, cash. National, 4346 Franklin.

PERCALE STRIPES Wanted.—68-72; large quanti y. O 173 Times.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, in all colors, $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 11433, navy, 100 pieces; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2-16 West 33d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay spot net cash, 11433, $2.35; 94, 104, 54289. 5485 River.

SERGES Wanted. — 4408; also wool jersey. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Silk and cotton poplin, Susquehanna; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILVERTONE W nted.—Can use all colors, will pay $3.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, 0360, all colors, at $2.75 net cash. Chelsea 5183.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER.—Sidney Blumenthal's Furmoss and Salts beaver plush to close out at reasonable prices. Call Farragut 6264.

CLOTH.—Jersey cotton cloth, black and khaki, for leggins, mittens, gloves, slippers, skirts, fur coat linings, bloomers. Becker. Gramercy 1240.

CLOTH.—Wool khaki jersey cloth for coatings, clothings, heavy coats, skirts, suits, gloves; taking contracts. Becker. Phone Gramercy 1240.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, Flagler's 24-5. Madison Square 2195.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted styles, 4 to 14, $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

COATS.—200 stylish, heavyweight garments, big sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Beautiful models in high-grade satins and serges at prices that can't be duplicated, for immediate delivery. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satin, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb Mussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 dresses for immediate delivery, tricolette, satin, serges, jerseys, at a low price. 12 West 17th, 8th floor. 4776 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—The very newest wool jersey, also all-wool French serge; special, $6.90 to $15. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—See our $8.75 all-wool French serge dresses. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—200 stylish, better serge dresses, big sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Flesh, four thread, excellent quality, $1.25 per yard regular. Export Sales Co., 135 5th Av. Gram. 4190.

COTTON GOODS.—If interested in spot or future goods, get our latest price list. Calbro Mills, 346 Broadway.

KNEE PANTS, assorted corduroys and fine worsteds, closing out. Mehlman, 739 Broadway.

M. C. D. BORDEN'S.—64-60, 25 cases, stripes, shirts, or blouses, 20c; suitable terms. O 172 Times.

SERGES.—54289, $2.15 net cash, (original;) 11433, 94, 104, largest stock in city. 4765 Vanderbilt; (want 949.)

SILK NET.—Black and all colors; good quality; very low price. Export Sales Co., 138 5th Av. Gram. 4190.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our show rooms; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS, Jerseys, for dresses, all colors, $3.75; imme. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOLETTE.—From stock, all colors; $4, three off ten days. W 301 Times.

WAISTS.—Job of georgette waists, very desirable merchandise. Canal 9446.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks; 1,170 Bro dway; Broztell.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Palmer, jobs waists, basement; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filenes Sons Co.: Mr. Kalley, dresses, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts, sweaters; Mr. Rafeld, children's, girls', juniors' coats, suits; Mrs. Stirkler, kimonos, negligees, house dresses; Miss Williams, knit underwear, hosiery; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, petticoats; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Whipple, general merchandise; 116 West 32d.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben Dry Goods Co.; R. Owen, hosiery, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; Albert F. O'Malley, women's, children's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, jobs Fall coats, dresses, suits, waists, children's apparel; Claridge.

LOWELL, Mass.—Gilday Gown Shop; Miss G. G. Gilday, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

LOWELL, Mass.—Boston Ladies' Outfitters; C. S. Fidler, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.

MADISON, Wis.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, jobs Fall coats, dresses, suits, waists, children's apparel; Claridge.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—Kline Bros.; B. Kline, general merchandise; 37 West 26th; Breslin.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—Hyderman's Department Store; S. Slakter, waists, muslin wear; 105 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, Fall suits; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann's Department Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shomberg, fur coats; 364 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Hill's, Inc.; B. Volen, jobs Fall coats, dresses, suits, waists, children's apparel; Claridge.

SAN FRANCISCO—Abrams Co.; J. L. Abrams, coats, suits, dresses; Room 500; 1,170 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lester, Levy & Co.; R. Schiller, coats; 15 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; R. H. Craig, blankets; 377 Broadway.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg, Serge, Satin and Novelty Dresses, $8.75 to $18.75. 129-133 WEST 27TH ST.

OFFICERS' MILITARY UNIFORMS Gaberdine, Moleskin, Khaki, immediate Delivery U. S. UNIFORM CO. 93 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on accounts Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way

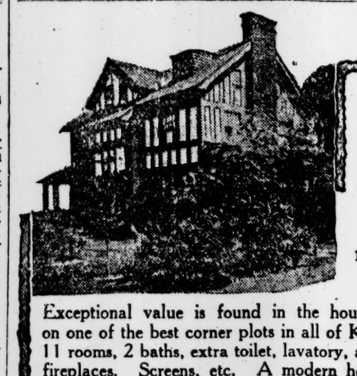
Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc. 338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers. SAMUEL MAKS. Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St. Tel. Farragut 9060-9061-9062.



Kew Gardens

Long Island

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

Exceptional value is found in the house shown above. Located on one of the best corner plots in all of Kew Gardens; size 100x80; 11 rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, lavatory, and master's shower. Large fireplaces. Screens, etc. A modern house, complete in every accessory. Price $22,500.

Other houses at a wide range of prices, and on liberal terms of sale.

Edgeworth Smith
One West 34th St.,
Phone Greeley 5350.
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE HOUSE, 308 WEST 70TH ST.

$100 Per Month. 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Are You A Renter?

Well, then, do yourself the favor and spend Labor Day or any other day choosing the home you ARE going to buy. Do not wait until the Summer crowds from Seashore and Mountain lead for the City. You have the invitation to inspect our charming homes in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, with garage and without.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

CAUTION

Don't renew your lease at an exorbitant increase until you have seen our new type comfort homes, with garage, sleeping porch, open fireplace, etc. Perfect little gems, situated on parked street. Only three blocks west of Kings Highway Station, Broadway, Sea Beach Subway, now running to Times Square, N. Y. Pamphlet on request.

JOHN F. CHURLO, Builder, Kings Highway and West 11th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS NO. 2,211 ANDREWS AVENUE

Detached house, 50x100, 9 rooms, 2 baths; one-half block to New York University; ideal for family with children; accessible to West Side "L" or Lexington Avenue Subway. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.

Tash & Marvin 527 5th Av.

19 Green Acres Avenue, Hartsdale

12 large rooms, 3 ba hs; sun rooms, sleeping porch, billiard room; garage; all city conveniences; acre ground; neighborhood and view unsurpassed; 5 minutes station; $2,500 per annum. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St., New York.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Must Be Sold at Once.

Modern two-family brick; strictly up to date; and transfer to Queensboro branch. Be sure and take Corona line. Get off at 25th St. station.

HOUSE BUYERS.

You are not fair to yourselves if you fail to investigate my large list of houses.

JAMAICA-HOLLIS-QUEENS

Prices $3,000 to $30,000; Terms to Suit.

J. P. STORMS, 11 Herriman Ave., Jamaica.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORES TO LEASE.

Good locations; suitable any business.

471 West 147th. / 469 West 166th St. / 2,030 Amster'm av. — Apply J. P. LEO, Jr., Agent, 2,050 Amst. Av.

Attractive Stores 682 MADISON AVE., Corner 62d St.

Especially suited for high-class retail trade. Reasonable rent; favorable lease.

WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents, 717 FIFTH AV., Near 56th St.

WILL CONSTRUCT FOR AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

45,000 sq. ft. or less on corner plot 150x100 West side, above Canal St.; early possession. Brokers protected. INVESTOR, 83 TIMES.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ASKING RENT $2,000 Four-story 20-foot dwelling, 122 WEST 93RD ST. PRIVATE BLOCK. "L" station at corner. Wm. B. MAY & CO., Agents. 717 5th AVE., Near 56th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Avonmore

2131 BROADWAY 74th & 75th Sts.

Apartment of 7 and 8 large rooms, 1 and 2 baths. Rents $1,300 to $1,900. Inquire of Superintendent.

In Financial District

5,350 SQ. FT., divided as follows: General office and eleven private offices.

1,325 SQ. FT., general office and three private offices.

960 SQ. FT., general office; can be divided.

Possession of above space October 1st

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
TEL. 5700 JOHN.

Do You Want a Large Building for Manufacturing

70,000 Sq. Ft. in central location.
Power Plant.
Possession Feb. 1

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
TEL. 5700 JOHN.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Elevator Apartments. PARKVIEW 501 West 110th St. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700 LOSANNO COURT 307 West 79th St. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700; 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700 FALKLAND 880 West 181st St. Corner Riverside Drive. 4 Rooms, $55-$63; 5 Rooms, $64-$75; 6 Rooms, $83-$90 WINTER REALTIES, 539 West 155th St.

THE NETHERLAND 340 West 86th St.

5 Rooms & Bath	$1,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths	$1,700 to $2,000
7 Rooms, 3 Baths	$2,000 to $2,800
8 Rooms, 3 Baths	$2,800

Finest Location in City. Modern Fireproof Structure. Koppel Bros., Inc. 505 5th Av. Telephone Murray Hill—2804

136 & 138 WEST 65 ST. "SHROPSHIRE"

One large housekeeping studio apartment formerly leased by Neysa McMein. Rent $120.00.

One HOUSEKEEPING apt. of living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, $60.

One skylight apartment, large room, alcove and bath, $45. Immediate possession. Other apartments may be had from October 1st. Lease and references will be required.

NEAR SUBWAY & ELEVATED STATION AT 66TH STREET

214 West 92d St. (Corner Broadway).

ST. JAMES COURT HIGH CLASS BUILDING VERY LIGHT APARTMENTS 7 & 9 Rooms, $1,400 to $1,600

CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, INC., 347 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill—523.

CATHEDRAL COURT— 541 W. 113TH ST. Near B'way.

High-Class Elevator Apartments 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths Very Attractive $1,100-$1,300

Doctor's or Dentist's Apartment, six rooms; ground floor; separate entrance. Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 Broadway.

10 & 11 ROOMS 3 Baths, $2,100 to $3,000 8&9 Rooms, $1600 to $2,000

Best value for the money in town. ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS. 125 Riverside Drive NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

$9 UP. WHY PAY MORE? One Block from Subway, Cars, N. Y. Central. Room Marble Hill Apts.

MARBLE HILL AVE., COR. 225TH ST.

Elegant large 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, countried apartments. Day and night elevator. Telephone service. Plenty of fresh air. Plenty of steam heat.

BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT

St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St. Elevator Apartments 3 to 8 Rooms

WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

DEARBORN 350 West 55th St.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 & 4 ROOMS, KITCHEN AND KITCHENETTE $35.00 TO $95.00.

Satisfactory reference indispensable. On premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

THE HAMPTONS, 201, 203 W. 117th St.

St. Nicholas to 7th Aves. Facing Park. One Block L and Subway. Fifth Avenue Buses pass door. Harlem's Most Exclusive Apartments. Beautiful Corner Suites, 6-7 and 8 Rooms, $75 to $95 Apply Office, on Premises.

SMITHSONIAN 60 WEST 129TH ST.

Corner apartment of 7 large and light rooms; heat assured; rent $60-$65. Inquire on premises or ROBERT LEVERS. 376 LENOX AV.

17 WEST 50TH ST. Studio & Bachelor Building, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, near 5th Av., New Building. $1,200 to $1,800.

BROOKFIELD 450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE Near 116th Street.

One of the Finest Homes on West Side. One Suite 7 Rooms 3 Baths $2000 10th Floor. Ownership management. High-class service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE OVERLOOK 802 West 181st St., 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS $1,200-$1,400.

Managed by Owner. If refined surroundings appeal, inspection invited. 'PHONE 9815—St. Nicholas

8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room.

805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner 150th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th.)

THE NORTHERN, 851 W. 181ST ST., CORNER NORTHERN AV.

Largest and Most Elegant Apartments on Washington Heights. Two to Six Rooms, Baths, $55 to $90

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Large rooms and closets; private house neighborhood; convenient to "L" and subway stations.

302 CONVENT AV., CORNER 142D ST.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

Corner Apartment

1,350 Madison Av., S. W. corner 95th St., 7 rooms and 2 baths; kitchen on street; every room brilliant; overlooking Central Park; high-class service; rent $1,150. Apply premises or W. Korn, 247 5th Av.

Whitehall, 1871 7 Av. Cor. 114th St.

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 unusually large rooms $1000-$1350

316 W. 97TH ST. THE PIEDMONT.

Near Riverside; 2 blocks Subway Express. High Class Elevator Apartments. 6-7 Rooms, $75 to $95.

709 West 170th Street

5 large, light rooms and bath to lease. All improvements: $48.

317 West 93rd St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High-class residential section, elevator house, beautiful rooms, containing all modern improvements. 7 Rooms $1,000 to $1,100

31 West 124th St. OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.

SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION 125TH ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 8 Rooms $900

512 WEST 122ND ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

SUBWAY EXPRESS, MANHATTAN ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 8 Rooms $900-$1,000

523 West 187th St. NEAR AUDUBON AV.

SUBWAY AND 8TH AV. BUSES 181ST ST. Elevator apartment house very large rooms. 6-7-8 Rooms $690 to $840

565 West 144th St. NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.

SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 145TH ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 5-6-7 Rooms $600-$810-$1000

The Hague Apartments 547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Near 127th St. Sub. Sta., Manhattan St. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 6-7 Rooms $1000-$1200

330 West 95th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

SUBWAY EXPRESS 96TH ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 6-7-8 Rooms $780-$1,000-$1,200

373 WEST 116TH ST. NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ELEVATED EXPRESS STATION, 116th St. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 7-8 Rooms $720-$900

2 W. 94th ST. Cor. Central Park West. THE ALCLYDE.

Elevator apartment house, situated on a beautiful avenue, facing Central Park. 8 Rooms, $1,600 to $1,800

THE KANAWAH 203 West 111th St.

5-6 Rooms. Elevator Apts. $46 to $54. Superintendent.

61 Hamilton Place SOUTHEAST CORNER 140TH ST.

SUBWAY EXPRESS 137TH ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 7 Rooms $1,000

566 WEST 162ND ST. SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.

SUBWAY STATION, 161TH ST. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 4-5-6 ROOMS $540-$660-$780

THE PLAZA, 795 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 150th St.

6-7-8-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT. $60 to $82.

Continuous high service. Superintendent.

THE GARFIELD 200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.

6 large, light rooms; elevators; Exceptional value; $72.50.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

130 Claremont Ave. (123d St.)

High-class elevator apartments; near Columbia College and Riverside Drive. 5-6-8 ROOMS, $60 TO $100

Eight Rooms, Corner, $75.00. 400 West 152nd (St. Nicholas Av.) W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The St. Regis 830 E. 163D ST., NEAR PROSPECT AV.

NEAR PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY STATION. ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. 4-6-7 Rooms, $40-$60-$70.

55 EAST 76TH ST., NEAR PARK AVE.

High-class apartment; excellent elevator, hall, and telephone service. 7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,300

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

COR. GERARD AV., 146TH ST. Stucco dwelling, 14 large rooms, 3 baths, electric light; ground 100x137; three blocks Mott Av. sub. station; transfer all lines; possession; rent $2,000. Permit from SNOWBER & SMITH, 860 6th Av. (49th St.)

INSPECT THESE HOUSES.

78 East 92d St.; rent $1,050.
76 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.

Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker, on premises.

A 4-STORY, 14 rooms, 121 W. 111th, near Park and subway; $1,000; ready for occupancy. Caretaker. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Brooklyn.

MODERN FLATBUSH HOME.

Must be sold at once; 12 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; all improvements; very attractive and comfortable; don't fail to see this house before renewing apartment lease; owner must sacrifice; location 2,215 Avenue J, Flatbush. Phone Midwood 5294-W.

56 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.

To let, very attractive 9-room house. Address, for full particulars, John R. Hill, 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

444 SIXTH STREET, BROOKLYN.

To let, attractive 9-room house, in fine condition. Apply to A. J. Shannon Co., 252 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

For sale or to let at Flushing's highest elevation, magnificent residence; cost $15,000; near trolley and railroad station; 16 minutes' express train service to city; every convenience; house has 10 rooms; plot 50x208; two street entrances; quick sale on account draft, $7,950. Gressler. Phone 1059W Flushing.

Three Remarkable Bargains.—House and grounds, value $60,000, price $40,000; house and grounds, value $40,000, price $26,000; house and grounds, value $15,000, price $9,000; houses in Hill Section Jamaica, prices $10,000 to $13,000. Griffith-Emo, 13 Herriman Av., Jamaica. Telephone 656.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

471 Park Avenue

S. E. cor. 58th Street.

Duplex Housekeeping Studio Apartments.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths, to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,800 to $6,500

New Subway Station Lexington Av. and 59th St.

Under Management of

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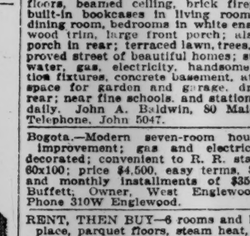
Specialist in Residential Properties
414 MADISON AVE.
At 48th Street.



42 EAST 78TH STREET S. E. COR. MADISON AVE.

New and Exceptionally Attractive Apartments

2 and 3 rooms and bath, or larger suites to suit. Elevator service.

French Restaurant on Premises

A charming place to lunch and dine. Moderate rents. Apply on premises or JOHN J. KAVANAGH, 963 Madison Ave. Telephone 220-221—Rhinelander.

SEVEN ROOMS AND TWO BATHS 1109-1111 Madison Ave.

CORNER OF 83D ST.

Every modern convenience; southern exposure; $1,800 to $2,200. See Superintendent, or JOHN A. SCHOEN 119 BIBLE HOUSE TEL. STUY. 490.

40th St., Nos. 34 & 36 East

High-Class Elevator, All Improvements, 2 & 3 Rooms and Bath.

Non-housekeeping, including Service. $1,500 to $1,900.

BOHNENKAMP & SCHNEIDER, Agents 542 Fifth Av., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 2889.

MAPLE COURT— 1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

Corner Suites, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

218 LENOX AVENUE,
Southeast Corner of 121st Street,
Occupied by Young Women's Christian Assn.
Five-story, 21 feet, corner building.
4,500 feet floor space, suitable for high-class business, technical or business school, private hospital. P I Z A , 52 Broadway.

To Lease—For term of years, corner mill constructed 5 story and basement factory; clean; good light; up-to-date in every respect; sprinkler, heat, light, and power; 65,000 square feet; yard space if desired. Walter T. Scott, 666 Bedford Av. Tel. Wmsburg 3700.

OFFICES, 3 rooms, single or en suite, fronting on Fifth Av. and 34th St., twelve large windows; location, appointments and service highest standard; rent very low. Nichols, Room 209, 347 Fifth Av.

139 East 23d St.—Very light, space 20x60, high ceiling, skylight; suitable manufacturer, sculptor, printer or studio; rent $50. Essex Realty, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 2015.

Small office to sublet, containing partitions, desks, safe, tables, phone, &c., or will let without furniture. Suite 605, 299 Broadway. Call afternoons.

58th St., 131 West.—Store, high class, in concert section; suitable any business. H. B. Hecker, 1,737 Broadway. Circle 1000.

Will rent basement of high-class rooming house for select tea room; splendid opportunity. 140 West 80th St.

55th, 9 E at.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor's office or any other business. Telephone Lenox 8272.

To Let.—Desk space in a quiet and private office; telephone and stenographer use. Room 423, 258 Broadway.

Part of large loft to sublease at great reduction; suitable for any business. 38 West 33d St. I. Brandwein.

Building.—Upper part, (3 floors,) of 4-story house; suitable rooming or business; near Broadway. Inquire 19 West 27th.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

To Let—Light room, lawyer's office; reasonable rent. Room 825, World Building.

Brooklyn.

Garage, storage or manufacturing, one-story, 185x100; heart Bush Terminal; ready Oct. 1. A Small, 198 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 4401 Williamsburg.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, first or second story loft, 5-10,000 square feet, between 14th and 42d Sts., west of 5th Av., light manufacturing, for term of years. Address full particulars, "S. B.," 25, 1,361 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 113 EAST.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, all improvements; light; reasonable.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

51ST, 75 EAST.—Bright furnished apartment 6 rooms, bath; phone. 7890 Lenox.

APARTMENTS and Houses of Distinction, all personally inspected; furnished and unfurnished; $150 to $1,000 per month. Berlock Co., 46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1430.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

Corner Madison Av., Sixties; 8 rooms, 3 baths, finely furnished and decorated, $450. HAYWARD, 100th St. and Broadway.

MADISON AV., 640.—Sublease, reduced rents, transfer corner, five rooms, bath.

ONE large, one small, exceptional, artistic furnishings, complete; lease $150; $85 per month. Tel. Greeley 2888.

PARK AV., (Near 57th St.)—Three rooms, kitchen, and bath, nicely furnished, $125; third floor. Phone Plaza 6143.

Furnished—West Side.

23D, 431 WEST.—3 large, light rooms, parlor floor, electricity, studio, business.

52D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, service, until May. Steigelman.

55TH, 341 TO 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Inquire Levinson.

48TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Apartment, for sale, 1 large room, bath and kitchenette, with lease, to Oct., 1919; well furnished. Phone Bryant 9779. S 86 Times.

52D ST., 43 WEST.
1, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette; exclusive.

54TH, 20 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly; monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Elaborately furnished duplex studios, 21x30; double height ceiling; open fireplaces, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, with refrigeration; opposite Carnegie; immediate possession.

67TH, 1 WEST.—6 light rooms, two overlooking Park, two baths, Steinway, Oriental rugs; seventh floor. Columbus 488.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Room with private bath; room, with kitchenette; telephone.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, $80; studios, $65; room with bath, $40; adjoining $30, $25; use kitchenette.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; all rooms overlooking Hudson; three exposures; distinctive atmosphere; every detail complete; $325 monthly, yearly $2,800. Tenth floor west.

82D, 256 WEST.—Attractive eight rooms; modern apartment; artistically furnished; piano. White.

82D, 66 WEST.—Floor, kitchenette, maid service; meals if desired; references.

85TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—An exceptionally well-furnished two-room apartment, bath adjoining, to responsible person. Schuyler 2055.

85TH, 332 WEST.—4-room apt., beautifully furnished; 3 windows in parlor; ground floor, front. Mrs. Eichberg.

97TH, 319 WEST.—Four rooms; all conveniences; $85; references.

105TH, 230 WEST.—The "Overdene," very nicely furnished six rooms, three baths; long term lease; furniture for sale; leaving city. Phone Academy 2660.

111TH ST., 536 WEST, (Apartment 87; near Broadway.)—Magnificent solid mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, linen, crockery, &c.; all improvements; seven unusually light, spacious rooms, two baths. Apply Superintendent or phone Melrose 2542.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Very high class apartments of 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, remarkable in their neatness, refinement, and high class furnishings. Telephone Morningside 8240.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—5 rooms, all outside; convenient to subway.

119TH, 435 WEST.—2 rooms, kitchenette; entire front south; opposite Columbia. Hilbreth.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Unusually attractive furnished five rooms, front. Apt. 7-C.

129TH, 412 WEST.—2 front rooms, kitchen, bath. Apartment 22. Winchell.

177TH, 611 WEST.—8 front southern rooms and bath, completely furnished; elevator; couple; references. Call Tuesday, Apt. 42.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 615. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 3,681.—Handsomely furnished, piano, beautiful river outlook, six outside rooms; rent $135 per month; leased from Oct. 1; apartment 28. Inquire superintendent.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $35 to $60 month. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Beautiful corner, south and east, six rooms, attractively furnished; long lease, $150. Ap. 57, Morningside 984.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 110th St., (Hendrick Hudson.)—6 large, light, airy rooms, 2 bathrooms, also large foyer; exceptionally well planned apartment; elegantly and comfortably furnished; $250 monthly; concession for year or more. For appointment phone 1680 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—One, two, or three rooms, baths, kitchenette; overlooking Hudson; spacious, homelike, exceptional. Academy 2675. Short.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82, (Washington Square.)—Attractively furnished 7-room apartment; all sunny.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 119, (Greenwich Village.)—Four-room apartment, all light, unobstructed view; top floor, electricity, gas. Telephone Spring 861. Call after 10 A. M. Rent $75. Moran.

Furnished—New Jersey.

Attractive furnished apartment, 5 or more rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, lavatories, screened porches, garage; $50 up. Kerby, 102 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Small suites, private bath; reasonable rent.

18TH, 208 EAST.—Private house, top floor, five large rooms, electric light; three persons only; references necessary; $45.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam heated apartment, six rooms and bath, $40.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; all improvements; Oct. 1.

50TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartments; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

MADISON AV., 110.—Apartments, furnished-unfurnished; 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Monjo.

MADISON AV., 995.—Studio apartment, four rooms and bath; $1,500. Apply Supt.

No. 571 Park Av., corner 63d St.
Corner apartment on Park Av., 8 rooms, 3 baths, outside, large, and light; $1,800-$2,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

PARK AV., N. W. COR 96TH ST.
THE VAN CORTLANDT.
7-8-9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,500.
J. Edgar Leacraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Newly altered and renovated studio apartments, some with skylights; physician's suite; all modern improvements.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $40 to $85. Phone Chelsea 3106.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor, dentist, or high-class business.

211 WEST 69TH ST.
VERY ATTRACTIVE 4-ROOM SUITES; parquet floors, electric light, white enamel; RENT $50-$55; EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—One and two rooms, all improvements; service; high class.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two rooms, all improvements; maid service; high class.

82D, 66 WEST.—Large, light, sunny rooms, kitchenette; maid service; meals optional.

84TH, 208 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat; open plumbing; rent $45 to $50. Janitor on premises.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Two floors; newly decorated; one suitable for physician; electricity; phone; elevated and subway; private residence.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Two floors, newly decorated; one suitable for professional; electricity, phone; elevated and subway; private residence.

92D ST., 300 WEST, (Cor. West End Av.)—Apartments, one large room, bath, and kitchenette; $40-$45.50; maid service included.

93D ST., 60 WEST.—7 large rooms, ground floor, steam, hot water, electricity; $42.

96TH, 15 WEST.—To lease, 2 rooms, bath; electricity; steam; telephone; maid service optional; exceptional choice residential location.

1 West 102d St., corner Central Park West; 6 rooms and bath.....$1,000
218-20 West 59th St., opp. Central Park; 7 and 8 rooms and bath....$1,000-$1,500
5 West 39th St., near 5th Av.; 3 rooms and bath.....$900
148 East 18th St.; 6 rooms and bath, suitable for physician or dentist.....$720
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

104TH, 204 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, very fine location; rent $65 month. Apply premises or 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

233 WEST 107TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
SIX ROOMS, ELEVATOR, $55-$60.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

108TH ST., 204 WEST.—3-room kitchenette; very high class; modern; $45. Supt.

111TH ST., 526 WEST.—Modern apartment 8 rooms, 2 baths, running through, 2 master's rooms and bath overlooking Riverside Drive; $1,200. Supt.

111TH ST., 551 WEST.—Modern elevator apartment 4 rooms, bath; $40. Supt.

419 WEST 115TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; elevator; exceptional value, $75.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

523-527 WEST 121ST ST.
5 and 7 rooms, elevator, $52.50-$70.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

416 WEST 122D ST. FACING PARK.
Seven and 8 large, light rooms; elevator; exceptional value; rents $70-$90.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

150TH ST., 515 WEST.
Eight rooms and bath; heat, hot water; lower part two-family house; $70.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050.—Modern elevator apartment 6 rooms, bath; overlooking Cathedral of St. John; $60. Supt.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath, maid service; references required.

CHARLTON ST., (Greenwich Village.)—Two large connecting rooms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, The Alabama, (Corner 127th St.)—Modern elevator apartments, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; moderate rent.

STUDIO APARTMENTS,
146 WEST 76TH ST.
Room, bath, kitchenette; Winter's coal in.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Studio apartments, some overlooking park; ideal location.

WEST END AV., 936.—A particularly desirable apartment at junction of Broadway and 104th St.; every room light and excellent location; $1,200-$1,800.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

WEST END AV., 708.—7 and 8 rooms, very large, and bath. Janitor.

5 ROOMS, $43.
Large, Light and Modern Apartments.
885 WEST 179TH ST.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TO SUBLET YOUR APARTMENT QUICKLY, TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2890. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

The Berlock Co. wish furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses, 2 to 12 rooms, $150 to $1,000 per month. Berlock Co., 46 W. 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

Wanted, furnished 4-room apartment, Sept. 1 or 15; please give full particulars, including price and length of lease. Address P F 226 Times Downtown.

REFINED gentleman, single, desires furnished bachelor apartment, centrally located; $50 to $60 per month. Address "Careful," W 300 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

318T, 114 EAST.—Large, small, attractively newly furnished; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 2281 Murray Hill, before 6.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Charming resident rooms, $50, $45, $25; unusual; references exchanged.

39TH, 126 EAST, (Murray Hill Section.)—Newly decorated, steam heated, electric lighted; small, large, connecting rooms; references.

51ST ST., 40 EAST.—Attractively furnished room and suite. Phone Plaza 8647.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Singly, en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Rhinelander 3450.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; references.

EXCEPTIONAL floor or beautifully furnished room in private house. Phone Plaza 3800.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Parlor floor, corner suite, unfurnished; suitable for music teacher; large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, double and single.

WELD CHAMBERS.
ROOMS FOR BACHELORS.
One or two rooms, furnished, private baths, or small room with bath; hotel service. Plaza 4603. 53 East 61st St.

West Side.

52D, 53 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, reasonable; gentlemen only; reference.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; electric light, running water; terms moderate.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Clean, airy front rooms; responsible people only. Sargent.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

68TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms, with private family.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, double rooms, second floor rear, electricity, southern exposure.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, running water, electricity, phone, etc.; also unfurnished, second floor front, adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Beautiful large room; also connecting; modern conveniences; reference.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suite entire floor; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Quiet, comfortable, well kept room; running water. Apartment 20. Collins.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Private home; attractive suite, two rooms and bath; electricity; subway.

70TH, 213 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 72d St. subway.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with washroom, bath adjoining; also large hall room, bath adjacent.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished single rooms, electricity. Telephone 844 Schuyler.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large double rooms with private bath; other rooms; exclusive.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; very superior board; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, modern conveniences; breakfast; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board optional.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable back parlor, kitchenette; all conveniences.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, RUNNING WATER, ADJOINING BATH; STEAM HEAT; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE TWO ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES AND APPOINTMENTS HIGH TYPE; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful, small, large rooms with baths; private residence; exceptional location.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished spacious rooms, private bath, electricity, kitchenette, $12 up.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, running water; gentleman. Apartment 54.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, laboratory, private bath, electricity; select residence; $14.

76TH, 14 WEST.—2, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also parlor bedroom; running water.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Select house, one or two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; electricity; Winter arrangement solicited.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Front room; every convenience; phone, electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room, private bath, electricity, kitchen privileges; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms, in refined home; every convenience.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; small room; reasonable.

77TH, 110-124.—Newly decorated; unusual accommodations; parlors; steam, electricity; dining room open Sept. 9; personal supervision; references.

77TH, 128 WEST. -- Attractively furnished large rooms, with, without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

77TH, 118 WEST.—High-class house, large, medium, small rooms, bath, electricity.

78TH ST., 410 WEST.—Private home; beautiful light, large room for high-class people; references essential; breakfast if desired.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Private home; beautiful light, large room for high-class people; references essential; breakfast if desired.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, $8; hall rooms, $3; conveniences; shower baths.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rear parlor, private bath, lavatory, kitchenette option 1.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, $4 to $10; refined surroundings.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, with, without private baths; one, twin beds; electricity.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; also one single; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive house; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; centrally located; references.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Large, lovely room, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; quiet, exclusive; owner's residence; business man; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, hot water, electricity; reference.

83D, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished single or double room; gentlemen; running water; telephone; all conveniences. Menael.

83D, 155 WEST.—Large, small rooms, or suites; private baths, with shower.

84TH ST., 208 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Attractive outside room; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins.

84TH, 10 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, select private house.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; private house; owner; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Owner will let newly furnished, attractive rooms; every convenience; references.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large front room, also back parlor; all conveniences; telephone.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, private bath, electricity; southern exposure.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; also small room; electricity.

86TH, 307 WEST.—Rooms or suite, with bath; richly furnished; Christian home; references.

88TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive single room; table a specialty.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Drocean Hall; exclusive bachelor dwelling rooms; $5-$15; reference.

88TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room, near bath; other rooms; homelike; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, piano; also room twin beds, adjoining bath.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Large, light rooms, in suites or single; every convenience. Phone Riverside 5863.

91ST, 47 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, electricity, bath adjoining; $4-$8.

93D, 253 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, adjoining bath, also small room, desirable house, references. Telephone Riverside 10062.

93D, 309 WEST.—Business woman rents room, private apartment, responsible business person.

93D, 257 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; well appointed rooms; private baths.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity; quiet surroundings; owner; reference.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive well furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $4.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; private family. Apt. 5D.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high class furnished apartment near Riverside Drive; rent $75. Apply premises, or 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large comfortable rooms, $5-$6; gentlemen. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive, airy room, adjoining bath, 7th floor.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Attractive, large, furnished, all conveniences.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large light room, running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH ST.—Riverside view; 2-3 rooms, running water, bath; refined home; 2 gentlemen or couple. Opportunity, B 484 Times Annex.

115TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all improvements; $4. Apartment 3.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms, centrally located. Apt. 66.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms, modern, elevator. Apartment 43.

122D, 416 WEST.—Suite with kitchen, park view; also single, double. Cushman.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Desirable rooms; clean, quiet; elevator apartment; housekeeping facilities. Karlson.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, quiet room; southern exposure; gentleman; $3.50; American family; owner.

136TH, 570 WEST.—Beautiful room, subway; no other roomers; board optional. Apt. 66.

173D, 650 WEST.—Nearly furnished room; conveniences; business woman; references. Apartment 1.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms to let; parquet floor, electricity, hot and cold water, telephone; private house; references.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (119th.)—Home for lady in fine apartment, private; moderate. Apt. 74.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (corner 119th.)—Nicely furnished, single or suite. Apt. 3A.

OAKDALE APARTMENTS,
36 West 35th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath,
$660 to $1,000 per year.
Maid service.
Apply on premises, or
Mr. Spitzer, agent, care Orkins Corporation, Tel. Greeley 6001. 1,333 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Corner 97th St.)—Attractive, sunny room, nicely furnished; references; apply Monday and evenings. Apartment 41D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Large, light, clean rooms, en suite or single.

WEST END AV., 275 (72nd).—Attractive rooms; also suite; private and adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, with or without bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 237, (71st.)—Elegant suite, newly furnished house; references.

66-68-70 WEST 86TH ST.,
separately or together. Cort. 1010.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Ready Sept. 20; furnished room with private family within 30 minutes Grand Central Terminal by middle-aged single man; references; describe; state terms, which must be moderate. S 85 Times.

Young man desires a furnished room in a private house; no other roomers; between 98th-104th, west of Broadway. 552 Broadway, top floor.

Two furnished rooms wanted by mother and son; references; between 80th and 96th Sts., west side. S 88 Times.

A couple want one or two furnished rooms near Camp Merritt, New Jersey. S 83 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath, also small room; meals.

61ST, 150 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms; excellent table; Jewish family.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; table guests. Tel. Plaza 1379.

86TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342 (39th St.)—Single, double room; limited number; private residence.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with bath; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Business woman rent room in private apartment to responsible business woman; board optional. River. 464.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; electricity, steam; French family.

59TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; reasonable rates; refined surroundings; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, private bath; electricity; also suite, comprising living room, bedroom, bath; furnished or unfurnished.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—American home; transients accommodated, day or week; board optional.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY. COLUMBUS 6390.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with bath, small room; excellent table; guests.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive large room, private bath; small room.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Room; private bath; switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 9.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home for business people; table guests.

77TH, 114-142 WEST, (Wade, Parker Street.) — Unusually attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; French cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST. — OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE; DESIRABLE ROOMS.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, private bath; board; electricity; homelike; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable room, attractively furnished; electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large rooms, small room, private bath; other rooms.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, modern improvements; good table; arrangements coming season; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, excellent board, electricity, hot water, table guests.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; refined, private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; private baths; other rooms; references; table board.

88D, 303 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity, steam heat; exclusive.

95TH 65 WEST, (The Rozelle.)—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; table board.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End Av.-Riverside.)—Two exceptionally large front rooms, private baths; southern exposure; private Christian family; references.

107TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, large room, twin beds, running water, home cooking; exclusive surroundings. Tel 6600 Morningside. Address Apt. 3 N.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, excellent board; all conveniences.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; "L," subway; telephone; references.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, superior board; high-class house; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon); also Manhattan Av., corner 116th St., (The Columbia.)—Pleasant rooms; excellent board; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

[illegible], 592 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations; suitable 1 or 2; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Large rooms, with board; congenial surroundings; $15 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Two connecting rooms, with running water, furnished or unfurnished, with board for three Christian adults; near west side "L." Write E. N., 3,525 Broadway.

Refined home by responsible young couple, between Washington Square and 59th St. Reply A 198 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ROOMS—BOARD OPTIONAL.
Modern improvements.
Phone 294. 111 Park St.

Staten Island.

Boys find excellent board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies, in country parsonage; best schools. S 17 Times.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill—Mt. Vernon—Best residential section; lady will rent, Oct. 1st, two furnished rooms to two gentlemen; 6 minutes' walk New Haven depot, also golf club; permanency desired. X 200 Times Annex.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 134 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Connecticut.

HOME FOR INVALIDS.
Graduate nurse.
Box 502, New Canaan, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and stenography; five years' experience in manufacturing and export; salary $25; good references. O 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — First-class; capable of taking entire charge; 10 years' experience. E., 3431 Broadway.

GRADUATE NURSE OF EXPERIENCE AND WITH BEST CREDENTIALS DESIRES POSITION AS RESIDENT NURSE IN SELECT SCHOOL. L 477 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young woman, excellent experience, wishes clerk's position in hotel in or near New York. S 84 Times.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 8339 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Experienced all kinds multigraphing; quick, neat, and capable. W 276 Times.

SECRETARY.—Have you opening for wide-awake, capable, experienced stenographer? $22. S 623 Times Downtown.

SOUTHERN GIRL desires teaching Spanish, French, evenings, exchange refined home. O 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator, 3 years' experience, rapid, accurate, competent, conscientious; best references; salary, $18. H 483 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, competent, desires permanent position; $20. S 524 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, 4 years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $20. K 648 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady; central office and experience at office work, desires position with advancement; salary $12. Box 384, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD and typist; Christian; any board; excellent references. W 479 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Graduate, experienced, desires to teach child or children under fourteen; all English branches; French. X 277 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—College graduate desires to tutor in elementary or high school subjects; prepares for Regents; experienced. R 133 Times.

YOUNG college woman wishes complete charge, one or two children, experienced in physical care, mental training, broad, sympathetic knowledge child life; willing to travel; will consider motherless home. X 301 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency; first-class servants. 2,416 Broadway, 89th. Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager, systematizer; now connected with large concern. W 485 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly qualified senior public accountant open for city position; $50 week. K 713 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ASSISTANT to manager of factory, contractor, steam laundry, coal yard, by college graduate, 44; draft exempt; 22 years one concern; modest salary. Address A. M., 200 E. 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, permanently exempt, reliable, steady, ledger work, clerical, anything. K 697 Times Downtown.

BUILDING SUPERVISOR, 25 years' all around experience, desires position; military camp construction experience; highest references. 1,427 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (45,) married, no family; 16 years' experience; personal city recommendations; country all-year preferred; $30 per week and room. Ohlson, 153 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles, recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; thoroughly experienced. B 486 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; long experience; private family. Address Saloneu, 31 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, married, 28, make all repairs, 12 years' experience, has been employed present position since 1910, seeks better position. Box L. R., 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver, mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position city, country; careful; strictly temperate. O 91 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (22;) can make own repairs; draft exempt; best reference; private, commercial. George Eller, 408 East 5th St.

CHAUFFEUR, American, draft exempt, Packard, expert; best references. Smith, phone Riverside 5316.

CITIZEN, 20 years, Class V, in draft, first year of college, surveying student, speaks Italian and French, been clerk in large factory, wants serious work. Lioal, 285 River St., Red Bank, N. J.

EXPORT

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted 30c
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HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, resident of the Bronx, as assistant cost clerk; manufacturing business; Christian firm; some experience with figures desirable. Please address reply, stating experience and salary expected, to O. Y., 18 Times Bronx.

YOUNG WOMAN, 20-30 years of age, having clerical or bookkeeping experience; opportunity to advance; in office of wholesale grocery business; state your experience, age, and reference; wages $15 to start. S 463 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate of a reliable school preferred, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position; good chance for advancement. Frank W. Hall Publishing Co., 241 West 37th St.

YOUNG WOMEN from 18 to 25, of good family and education, for clerical work, by large brokerage house; permanent positions and excellent chance for advancement. K 751 Times Downtown.

100
BRIGHT
GIRLS
FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS.
GOOD SALARIES.
QUICK ADVANCEMENT.

Here is a fine opportunity for 100 bright girls above the age of 16 to do filing, addressing, examining, or typing; unusually attractive offices; good hours; every convenience; rapid advancement.

CALL TUESDAY.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

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ACTIVE
YOUNG WOMEN

to work in our stock and shipping rooms, filling orders, assorting and wrapping small packages; applicants should be at least 17 years old; those accustomed to light factory work, housework, or packing can readily fill these positions; experience is not absolutely necessary, but you must be accustomed to standing; salary $10 per week.

CALL TUESDAY.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 WEST 24TH ST.

Instruction.

A FINE POSITION
at good pay awaits the file clerk who is WELL TRAINED. In six weeks we teach you by ACTUAL PRACTICE the things that may require years to learn in an office. And we secure you a position when proficient. Opportunities for promotion. Classes now forming. Evening classes open Sept. 9. Day classes Sept. 10. Apply today, as classes are limited. Call, write, or telephone.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., near Broadway.
Telephone Franklin 2261.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-a-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Male reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women. Good English is an essential. Can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; rooms or now for Fall session.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for Prospectus A. Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Ave.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 East 23d, 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION!
FILING COURSE, $10; WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

Employment Agencies.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE
SALESWOMEN
FOR
GLOVES,
SILKS,
BOOKS,
LACES,
CHINA,
PICTURES,
HOSIERY,
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
and many other departments;
ALSO
thoroughly experienced saleswomen for all sections of jewelry and silverware departments;
ALSO
experienced saleswomen for all sections in upholstery dept., including lace curtains, overtonnes, fringes, white and fancy yard goods;
ALSO
an experienced woman for jewelry repair desk.
All of the above positions are permanent and with good salaries.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1000 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; TYPISTS, $15-$18; IMMEDIATELY. STENOGRAPHERS' BUREAU, 158 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTING DEPT., ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY
WANTS SEVERAL MEN WITH ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, $1,000 TO $2,000 TO START; MEN WHO MAKE GOOD WILL OBTAIN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND DRAFT CLASSIFICATION; PERMANENT POSITIONS. L 456 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long experience in supervision; capable of directing staff of seniors and juniors; state nationality; give experience in detail; salary, $4,000. B 552 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERIENCED AUDIT MAN TO AUDIT AND SUPERVISE GEN'L OFFICE FORCE. W 483 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST for metallurgical laboratory; experience required in ferro-alloys and ores; good opening for competent man; salary to start, $125 per month. X 221 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, SENIORS, EXPERIENCED SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS, WITH C. P. A. FIRM; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL AND REFERENCES NOT INVESTIGATED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW. B 500 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS
WANTED, SENIORS AND JUNIORS; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, AGE, REFERENCES, AND PAST EMPLOYMENT. AUDIT, B 530 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT MANAGER wanted for the Brazil department of a large exporting and importing house, who has knowledge of Portuguese; Brazilian preferred; state age, experience, reference and salary desired. B 574 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER wanted by large manufacturer of flavoring extracts and drug articles, located in Virginia; must be thoroughly familiar with all branches of office and detail work, capable of handling office force and have the ability to assist the President in dealing with all department heads, and willing to receive and carry out instructions; answer, stating age, experience, salary expected, whether subject to draft call, and furnish best of references; full particulars in first letter; strictly confidential. X 304 Times Annex.

BANK MESSENGERS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
Big bank wants boys 15-17 years, with ability to work up. Several boys without experience can be used; adding machine experience desired in a few. Bank experience valuable. Promotion to higher work for boys making good. State age, salary desired, schooling and experience. B 579 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.
Men with banking or adding machine experience desiring connections with a big bank with good working hours should get their applications before us. Excellent opportunity for men who can be permanent for a few years. Good pay. State experience in detail, age, draft status, salary desired. B 580 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Draft exempt; wanted by Christian firm; must be experienced at figures; good opportunity for advancement; state salary. D. A. L., Box 7, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPERS.
A LARGE CONCERN HAS OPENINGS FOR EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS. TO QUALIFY APPLICANTS MUST POSSESS INITIATIVE, BE QUICK AT FIGURES, DRAFT EXEMPT AND UNDER 40; WILLING TO START AT A MODERATE SALARY; THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNUSUALLY GOOD FOR THOSE WHO TAKE INTEREST IN THEIR WORK AND MAKE GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. F., 395 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young married man in deferred class of draft preferred. Experience on customers' ledgers essential. Steady position. Good opportunity.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Experienced ledger clerks for customer ledgers; permanent position; good salary assured competent men; state age, experience, and nationality. S. R., 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER on Sales Ledger, one who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to analyze accounts, make off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, L 501 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, garage experience preferred though not essential, personality and executive ability required; state age, qualification, salary expected. Write H. M. E., 90 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, experienced, young bookkeeper; preferably wi h knowledge of machinery, export, and stenography; state full particulars and salary. K 782 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, for large mercantile establishment; steady position; state age, experience and salary expected. A 298 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; Italian, English correspondent and typewriter; salary, $22. Campas & Co., 2,121 2d Av.

BRASS FINISHERS.—First-class hands on valve work; Government contracts now, steady work after war; 55 cents per hour, overtime time and a half; your chance to change now to essential war work. Address as below, or phone Mr. Rogers, Spring 3978, Tuesday. B 542 Times Downtown.

BOYS
BOYS
BOYS
Must be 16 years of age, for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school, age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday. OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL AND MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Address by letter only,
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

BOYS AND MEN
can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred; delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply, with recommendation.
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

BOY
WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST COME OF GOOD PARENTAGE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY, STATING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED, S. S., 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted, with good downtown law firm; good opportunity for advancement. Write, stating age, education, and salary expected, A 225 Times.

BOY.—Young man in office of Christian firm for filing, checking, and errands; interesting work, pleasant environment. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

BOY for law office, Spanish or Spanish-American; not over 16; able to use typewriter. Apply 120 Broadway, Room 3522.

BOYS from 15 to 18 years of age, of good family and education, by large brokerage house; permanent positions; good salary and excellent chance for advancement. Address K 750 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office work in large advertising organization; experience not necessary; opportunity for advancement; $9 a week to start. Street Railway Adv. Co., 220 West 42d St.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. B 583 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY to make himself generally useful; hours, 9 to 5, Saturday half-holiday; good wages. Address P. O. Box 105, Madison Square Station.

BOY in office of large insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $9 per week. Address P. O. Box 825, Old Slip Station, N. Y.

BOY wanted; good opportunity for bright, live boy, for office work. Call Room 1041, General Railway Signal Co., 30 Church St.

BOY, 15-16, wanted by large Christian concern; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. R 146 Times.

BOYS. — Wholesale house; steady employment; not under 16 years. G. Sidenberg & Co., 116 5th Av.

BOY wanted, 16-17 years, wholesale millinery house; good opportunity. O 126 Times.

BOYS.—Office work; no experience necessary. Call 135 William St., 12th floor.

BUYER for notion and small wares wanted by large wholesale house; none but those having experience and executive ability need apply. Berg Bros., 78 Bro dway.

BOY for office wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BOY for errands; wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office to do general office work. B 525 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Experienced; must be highly recommended; state age, experience and salary required. A 292 Times.

BUYER, (SILK.)
Experienced man in piece goods department of large dress house; must be familiar with the market. Call Tuesday.
BRILL-ABRAMS CO.,
35 West 32d.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, and mechanic wanted; must have extensive experience Owen Magnetic car; application stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address A. H. Fischer, care Grosman, Room 1002 Godfrey Bldg., 7th Av., 49th St., N.Y.C.

CLERKS. — Several vacancies with large manufacturing concern, on Government work; Americans only; Christian firm. 146 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

CLERKS
EXPERIENCED IN PURCHASING DEPT. MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO. 44 RYERSON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CLERK.—ALL-AROUND OFFICE MAN, GOOD AT FIGURES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN. W 482 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man as clerk in sporting goods store not in draft; advancement. Silzenger, 12 East 48d St.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST, FOR DESIGNING AND LETTERING, IN FASHION ILLUSTRATING STUDIO; MUST BE EXPERIENCED HIGH-CLASS MAN. WRITE, STATING SALARY EXPECTED, A 170 TIMES.

COST CLERK; experienced; one acquainted with mechanical line preferred. Apply Corn Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J.

CUTTER wanted, with experience in cutting clothing patterns. Call Monday, 2 to 4 P. M., 2 West 13th St.

DESIGNER, A1 MAN.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN FOR ACTIVE, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CORSET DESIGNER, WITH MODERN CREATIVE IDEAS; MUST UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURING OF CORSETS AND BE ABLE TO CREATE AND GRADE OWN PATTERNS.
CONFIDENTIAL, 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE MAKERS,
A1 MECHANICS,
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
STEADY POSITION; GOOD WAGES.
METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO.,
1,219 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN.
A live American for immediate desirable position. Apply Employment Department, Tuesday morning.
METROPOLITAN ENGINEERING CO.,
1,219 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL; FIRST CLASS MEN ON AEROPLANE WORK; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS. PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, competent designer and detail man, experienced on stationary boiler and power plant work desired; steady position and good salary; location New York; give age, experience, references, and military status. B 560 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—To make plans of derricks and purchase lumber and steel; state age, experience, salary and earliest date available. K 706 Times Downtown.

DOORMAN.
Hotel Chatham, 48th St. and Vanderbilt Av.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for Otis passenger car; steady employment. G. Sidenberg & Co., 116 5th Av.

ENGINEER.—Experienced; 8-hour shift; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor for sheet metal and roofing. A 295 Times.

FOREMEN.—Permanent positions as working foremen, in shops near New York City, making light iron work, now open to the right men, steady work and opportunity for advancement; must be competent, reliable, and understand the handling of men and machinery. Write, giving experience and reference to S 548 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE
SALESMEN
FOR
SILKS,
LINENS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
WASH GOODS,
HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
ALSO
thoroughly experienced salesmen for all sections in Upholstery Departments, including lace curtains, draperies, cretonnes, hardware, &c. Permanent positions.
ALSO
Stock Men and Stock Boys.
ALSO
Selectors in China Stockroom.
Permanent positions.
Apply Management Office,
Fifth Floor.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.,
PERMIT NO. 108.

GLASS BLOWERS WANTED.—EXPERT MEN TO HANDLE LARGE SEALS; GOOD HOURS, INTERESTING WORK, AND PERMANENT POSITION; WE INTEND TO PAY FOR EXPERT MEN; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO., ROSELLE PARK, N. J.

HAT SALESMAN.—Wallach Bros., Broadway and 20th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
TOOL MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
HIGH RATES—GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Large manufacturing company a short distance from New York requires the services of a first-class junior mechanical engineer with drafting room experience; must be an all-around man and exempt from draft; entrance salary $45 a week. Address A 271 Times.

MAN WANTED, A HEALTHY PERSON TO GIVE HIS BLOOD FOR TRANSFUSION. CALL 4 O'CLOCK TUESDAY, LUTHERAN HOSPITAL, 144TH ST. AND CONVENT AV.

MACHINISTS.
Vertical and horizontal
BORING MILL HANDS
FOR NIGHT SHIFT.
FINE EQUIPPED PLANT.
Can also use several
men for day shift.
HIGHEST PREVAILING WAGES.
PLENTY OF OVERTIME,
10% BONUS.
Employment department will be open MONDAY UNTIL 3 P. M.
HIMOFF MACHINE CO.,
53 MILLS ST., ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.
Adjacent to East 92d St. Ferry.

MACHINIST, to run small machine shop and take charge of large stock of derrick fittings; state age and experience. K 795 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

KEEP
"PUTTING
IT
OVER"
TO OUR BOYS IN FRANCE.
GIVE THEM THE MATERIAL THEY NEED. BACK THEM UP BY FILLING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS.

ANALYZER.
Must be able to read blue prints and analyze costs.

ARMATURE WINDER.

BENCH HANDS.
Must be able to read blue prints and be experienced on fine, close work.

CLEANERS.
Day and night cleaners in offices, factory, &c.

DRAFTSMEN.
For small tools, jigs and fixtures.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

TOOL MAKERS.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Must be a graduate engineer and have two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

INSPECTORS.
With electrical experience, to inspect telephone parts.

MILLWRIGHT.
Machinist millwright.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

GLASSMEN.
Glass blowing apprentices.

WIREMEN APPRENTICES.
Some knowledge of wiring and soldering required.

PACKERS.
Experienced hardware men.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR.
Night shift.

PUNCH PRESS HANDS.
Night shift.

WELDERS.

OILER.

COAL PASSERS.

PORTERS.
For general warehouse work.

HELPER IN SAND BLAST.

BOOKKEEPER.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street—6 Blocks South of 14th St.

MACHINISTS.
BLACKSMITHS,
MOLDERS
LIGHT STRUCTURAL
and
PLATE WORKERS.
IF NOT NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, COME WHERE YOU CAN GET IT, ALONG WITH GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND A STEADY JOB.
GIFFORD-WOOD CO.
Factory, Hudson, N. Y.
APPLY AT NEW YORK OFFICE,
30 CHURCH ST.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant; prevailing rates; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MASTER MECHANIC.
AMERICAN CITIZEN.
EXCELLENT OPENING FOR MAN WITH TECHNICAL TRAINING, HAVING ABILITY AND INITIATIVE.
Give record of past employment, stating age and salary desired. "MECHANIC," 301 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
A large Eastern corporation working exclusively on GOVERNMENT WORK is desirous of obtaining an A1 Mechanical Superintendent to take general charge of tool and gauge manufacturing and maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment. Write fully in detail, giving experience, age, and salary expected.
This is a responsible position and only the applications of competent executives will be considered.
Experience in small arms ammunition manufacture desired, but not absolutely necessary.
Address, giving phone number, X 250 Times Annex.

MECHANICS wanted; come South and escape the Winter; Government work; standard wages; long ship contract for twenty ships; mild climate; machinists, pipe fitters, boiler makers, laggers, marine engineers, coppersmiths. Write JACKSONVILLE SHIP OUTFITTING YARD, Jacksonville, Fla.

MEN AND BOYS
can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred, delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply, with recommendation.
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

MEN HELPERS, STRONG, ON CABLE MACHINES; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY; LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.; PERMIT NUMBER 29. SPRAGUE ELECTRIC WORKS, 528 WEST 36TH ST.

MILLWRIGHTS
First-class factory men for our Edgewater (N. J.) plant; also steamfitters; steamers leave W. 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

NEWSPAPER MAN. — Catholic publishing house has opening for first-class newspaper man who can rewrite and edit copy, prepare special feature articles, &c.; state age, experience, and salary. O 158 Times.

N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOYS,
(Christian firm,) 15 or over; bright, quick, and willing; hours, 9 to 5, half day Saturday; good chance for advancement if capable. American Lithographic Co., 52 East 10th St. Call Tuesday.

OFFICE BOY, for large real estate office, must know how to operate busy switchboard, help clean office and run errands; $8 per week and chance for advancement for ambitious boy. Apply by letter only, to H. Showler, 162 West 72d St.

OFFICE BOY; good writer; hard worker; one experienced in handling outgoing mail; state salary and full particulars. K 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS. — Americans only; Christian firm; must be neat, quiet, intelligent, reside in Brooklyn; $7 to $8 a week to start. 146 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Junior; good penman; wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted; commission house; salary, $8-$9. 338 Washington St.

OFFICE HELP WANTED.
EXPERIENCED
STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS.
Apply Employment Department,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
New Brunswick, N. J.

OUTSIDE MAN, adjuster and collector; salary and future, according to ability. W 255 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PACKER wanted; must be experienced; salary $18; bring references. Call at 599 Broadway, fourth floor.

PAINT MIXERS wanted; big pay and fine working conditions. Apply Tuesday at factory, 247 Bush St., near Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Union Paint Co.

PIANO MAKER APPRENTICE.
Reliable young man, handy with tools and with some mechanical knowledge; good position and chance of advancement to the right party. Apply to Foreman Sayler, Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th

PORTER.—Head; uptown publishing house; must have good physique, be energetic and know how to handle men; fine opening for hustler. A 290 Times.

PORTER wanted in bank, (white;) state age, experience, and salary expected, also reference. S 49 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.
LARGE CONCERN IS IN NEED OF AN ASSISTANT TO THE PURCHASING AGENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN TRACING AND FOLLOWING ORDERS; GOOD CORRESPONDENT, POSSESSING INITIATIVE, ACTUALLY ENGAGED AT THE PRESENT TIME; MUST BE EXEMPT FROM DRAFT AND UNDER 40; THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNUSUALLY GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, SALARY EXPECTED. W. E., 396 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRINTING.—Young man, (19,) with knowledge of printing, to understands sizes and weights of paper. Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE—Far Rockaway, L. I., requires the services of male or female representatives; excellent opportunity; active section. Apply by letter, Lewis H. May Co., 18 West 27th St.

RECEIVING CLERK.
Familiar with department store methods preferred, but not necessary.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH STREET.

RODMAN.—On Government work at Amatal, N. J., fine country and excellent accommodations provided employes; write giving age, experience and salary wanted to F. E. Lane, care of Atlantic Loading Co., Hammonton.

SALESMEN.—We require services of four high-grade men, earning $2,500 or over per year, capable of being developed into branch office managers; outstanding men with ability to inspire confidence in others wanted; our organization is taking patriotic action in a necessary and fertile field in our country's business by bringing to the investing public a high-grade security; strictly commission basis; providing you are in earnest and willing to apply yourself write in confidence, giving telephone number, and we will arrange for an interview. H 29 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by representative domestic lace manufacturing concern, to call on the cutting up trade; only those of experience and personal acquaintance with this trade need apply; salary or commission. Write K. K., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

SALESMAN, traveling Middle West and other territories, to carry side line of headwear for infants and children; commission. L. B., 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell blended and bonded whiskies; liberal commission basis only. Ohio and Kentucky Distributing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN calling on cigar store to handle cigar box lid holders on jobbing houses. B. L. S. Corp., 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMEN, capable selling stock; magazine or insurance experience; salary, commission, and bonus. A 66 Times.

SALESMEN handling leather goods to take representative line ladies' leather belts as side line; commission; West and Southern territories open. C. C., 160 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men's furnishings, must be over dr ft age. Wallach Bros., Broadway and 20th St.

SALESMEN to interview credit men for credit house; salary; commission. X 305 Times Annex.

SALESMEN experienced selling furs; salary and commission. Call Tuesday morning, Edgar Lehman, Inc., 45 West 27th St.

SALESMEN.—Shoe salesmen wanted, with experience. Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE; GOOD POSITION RIGHT PARTY; FOR SHIRT HOUSE. ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 653 BROADWAY.

SHIPPER for retail coal business in Bronx; experienced man preferred; good opportunity, satisfactory salary; state experience and references. X 275 Times Annex.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED
In a high-grade New York City Retail Store, selling Men's Shoes only.
Reply, stating age, experience, &c.,
PERMANENT, BOX R 115 TIMES.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced; good salary for right man. Apply L. Weiss, 451 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

SHORTHAND TEACHER wanted; capable Isaac Pitman. Merchants' & Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STATIONERY SALESMAN, familiar with commercial, social printing and engraving; state salary and references; good opportunity. S 572 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE DRAFT EXEMPT AND WILLING TO START AT MODERATE SALARY; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. G., 394 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; one with experience in retail lumber business preferred. Apply in writing, A 276 Times.

STOCK CLERKS. — Experienced preferred; wholesale upholstery goods house. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

STOCK SALESMEN with ability and convincing personality to sell a limited amount of stock for a high grade and legitimate industrial proposition; excellent leads furnished; commission basis; references required. For personal interview write Broker, S 547 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced stock man for exceptional selling proposition; newspaper leads, liberal commission, big earnings assured; no advances. Apply Suite 501, 74 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced and competent, exempt from draft, to go to Mass., wanted by Pres. of large dye plant; good position; answers state experience, salary, references. R 140 Times.

MEN AND BOYS
can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred, delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply, with recommendation.
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION.
Large manufacturing plant employing 4,000 men and women has position open for Superintendent of Production.
Must be first-class executive and have made good in similar position.
Work consists of metal stamping and drawing small parts and assembling in large quantities requiring close inspection and high type of supervision.
Reply fully, giving age, experience, and salary required. X 247 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT
for large plant manufacturing U. S. Army uniforms wanted; men with experience only need apply; must be capable of handling foremen and help, be responsible for quality and production, and must be familiar with sectionizing work; state salary and references. S. T., Box 234 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS, French, wanted for a school of languages; knowledge of English not required. Apply in French by letter only, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., and state if they could leave for other cities. Berlitz School, 80 West 34th St.

TEACHER of commercial subjects in business school. Pierce, 656 West 181st St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for night work in garage. Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th.

THE
STANDARD
AIRCRAFT
CORPORATION
OF
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:
TOOLMAKERS,
SCREW MACHINE HANDS.
NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.
10 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR NIGHT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
APPLY AT ONCE.

TYPISTS,
on factory orders, familiar with dictation; some experience necessary; good opportunity. 83 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE FASHION SHOP,
BALTIMORE, MD., REQUIRES
CLOTHING
SALESMEN.
Excellent opportunity is offered to several thoroughly experienced clothing salesmen—steady positions, good salary, and bonus. Apply to Aaron Goldsmith, at our New York office, 470 4th Av., care S. Solomon, on Wednesday, between 8:30 and 10 morning and 3 and 5 afternoon.

TOOL MAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY.
HIGH RATES. GOOD LOCATION.
STEADY POSITION.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST CLASS, AND MACHINE OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TYPIST.—Good copyist from manuscript for large organization; hours midnight to 8 A. M. six days a week, including Sunday; state age, experience, salary desired, and phone number. X 273 Times Annex.

TYPIST—CLERK.
American only; Christian firm; must be good operator; stenography not required; $15 a week to start; responsible work; advancement. 146 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

USHER.—An elderly retired man can find a pleasant and permanent position as usher in Government office downtown at $50 a month. B 528 Times Downtown.

WAITERS.—Head waiter and 10 waiters. Apply after 10 A. M., New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WIRE BASKET MAKER wanted at once; experience with reliable wire basket company necessary. Apply Driver-Harris Co., 4th St., Harrison, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, bright, quick, traffic experience preferred for iron and steel office; splendid chance for advancement; write experience fully. B 544 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
pleasing personality; must be quick to get to action; must have a thorough office experience, a fair education, and be draft exempt; salary will depend upon applicant's ability and experience; permanent position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BEHTHUNE ST.
near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN.
Must be 16 years of age; for mail and messenger service; excellent opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
TO WORK NIGHTS IN SHOP ON CHUCK PUMPS. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. STEADY POSITION. GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN.—Reliable, ambitious young men, 16-17, as beginners in large national bank; excellent opportunity. S 486 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN (3)
FOR CLERICAL WORK.
APPLY AT
1,324 AVENUE A.
BETWEEN 70-71ST STREETS.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, resident of the Bronx, as timekeeper and junior clerk on cost work, essential manufacturing business; Christian firm. Address reply, stating age, salary expected, and draft status to O. Y., 19 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN in insurance broker's office for general street work. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary. B 532 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MEN—ADVANCE YOURSELVES NOW.
Accountants are needed by the Government and in business. Send for details of training to prepare you for exceptional positions; no previous knowledge of bookkeeping required; Write today for Bulletin 40. F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y., or C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

GOOD

BERNSTORFF OWNED WEEKLY PAPER HERE

Bought Fair Play, Using Archibald S. White as "Dummy" in the Transaction.

STOCK IN BROKER'S NAME

Former German Ambassador Wrote That He Had Destroyed the Certificates.

Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, was the sole owner in 1915 and 1916 of a paper published in New York City. It was a pro-German weekly known as Fair Play, edited by Marcus Braun, who was the ostensible publisher. Bernstorff bought the paper from Braun for $10,000, this being all the cash represented in the publishing company, although it was capitalized at $260,000. The "dummy" for Bernstorff in the transaction was Archibald S. White, the broker, of New York and Cleveland, to whom was turned over the stock certificates of the company.

The fact that Bernstorff was the owner, in 1916, of Fair Play, which has since ceased publication, and that Mr. White, who was prominent in Wall Street at that time, was the "dummy" in the case, was made public yesterday afternoon by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who is directing, for the Federal Government, the investigation of German propaganda in New York.

Says There Were Many Dupes.

"The direct value of military propaganda is shown," said Mr. Becker, "by the supreme importance it has been given by the Germans in their campaigns. In their efforts to control the press of the world without regard to cost, German agents have, whenever possible, enlisted the services of native-born citizens in the particular country that they desired to operate, believing that this would allay suspicion and conceal their efforts. The motives that have led some of our citizens to become dupes in the hands of German agents are various, the most predominant ones being financial remuneration, social recognition by German aristocracy, and promises of commercial concession after the war (on the assumption of German world dominion.)

"In the case of the publication Fair Play, the owner, Marcus Braun, tells a rather remarkable story. He states that in March, 1915, he was struggling against financial difficulties; that he was approached by Joseph P. Bryan, who was a former associate of George Sylvester Viereck in the publication of The Fatherland, and that Bryun suggested that a new corporation be formed. He assured Braun that he need not worry about finances any longer, that he would see to it that sufficient money would be forthcoming, and a corporation was formed with a nominal capital of $260,000, the name of which was Fair Play Printing and Publishing Company; that immediately after the incorporation Bryan turned over to Marcus Braun checks of Count von Bernstorff to the extent of $10.000 or $15,000, which really represented the total actual capital of Fair Play Company.

"To conceal the fact that Fair Play was entirely owned and controlled by Count von Bernstorff the stock was issued to the order of Archibald S. White, who held it subject to the orders of Count von Bernstorff; that thereafter Count von Bernstorff arranged with Dr. H. F. Albert to put Marcus Braun in possession of funds to the extent of $10.000 to enable Marcus Braun to 'repurchase' this stock from the German Ambassador and obviously for the purpose of canceling the interest of Count von Bernstorff in the publication owing to certain disclosures having been made by The New York World in connection with certain papers lost by H. F. Albert, wherein it was shown that Count von Bernstorff had purchased $5,000 of the stock in Fair Play Publishing Company.

Paper Lived Up to Its Name.

The first letter given out by Mr. Becker was from Count von Bernstorff to Braun, written in March, 1915, as follows:

GERMAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C.
J. No. 4344.
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Braun:

In answer to your favor of the 12th instant I beg to say that I have read the monthly review Fair Play for the last three years, and I can state that this publication has been living up to its name and that it has always taken the American point of view. During the last seven months Fair Play has, in its editorial policy, treated all belligerents justly and thereby rendered great services to the millions of foreign-born citizens of this country, especially to those of German and Austro-Hungarian origin. Fair Play has fought for the rights of the latter and for truth, always maintaining an American attitude and showing true American spirit.

You are at liberty to show this letter to anybody who is interested in the matter, but I beg you not to publish it, as this would be contrary to the instructions of my Government, who does not wish me to publicly advertise any reviews or newspaper. Very sincerely yours,

J. v. BERNSTORFF.

Marcus Braun, Esq., Editor of Fair Play,
New York City.

Stock Certificate Destroyed.

In August of 1916 the State began an investigation of Fair Play, and its agents found that stock certificate No. 7 for 400 shares was missing. The State investigators demanded the production of the certificate, and Braun wrote to White for it. White told Bernstorff about Braun's letter, and under date of Aug. 28, 1916, Bernstorff sent Braun the following letter:

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Braun: I hear that you asked Mr. Archibald White for the certificates of the shares of the former Fair Play Company. You will remember that those shares belonged to me and that they were made out in Mr. White's name at my request. The certificates were returned to me by Mr. White, and I destroyed them, as I thought they were of no more value, concidering that the Fair Play Company does not exist any more.

If there is anything more to be said in this matter, please address yourself to me and not to Mr. White.

Yours very sincerely,

J. v. BERNSTORFF.

Marcus Braun, Esq., New York City.

That Braun's activities also included participation in a propaganda to prevent a boycott of German goods after the war is indicated in a letter that Braun wrote to Mrs. Valli Kroch in Berlin, a year before this country entered the struggle, in which letter Braun said that he would leave New York on the first "German boat" that leaves New York after peace is declared. That letter reads:

Feb. 16, 1916.

Mrs. Valli Kroch, Droysenstrasse, 6, Berlin
Germany:

Dear Mrs. Kroch—I was glad to hear from you, as in these days of British impudence it is merely a chance that a letter reaches its destination. However, I received your letter and, therefore, I hope you received the ones that I wrote to you and that you will receive this one.

Conditions, while they have changed somewhat for the better as far as sentiment of the people is concerned, are still very bad, and it is a good deal the fault of our German friends themselves. Somehow or another they do not understand how to make friends. Of course, that will not interfere with the final victorious results for the Teutons and their allies, but what I am particularly afraid of is the aftermath—because I am also certain there will be a general boycotting of everything that is German, and it will be made as difficult as possible, and that is the only propaganda that ought to be carried on now to prevent it.

I am doing in my small way everything that I possibly can and I wish I was able to come over just now to impress the people in Berlin of the importance of looking ahead in that respect, but I cannot take any chances now; the English would surely take me off the ship, because some of our rotten pro-British newspapers have printed the most sensational stories about my visits to Europe and put me down as a German spy. Under ordinary circumstances I would bring these rotten-hearted editors into court and make them pay the penalty for their libels, but the mind of the population has been poisoned to such an extent that no fair-minded jury can be got together on a case like that, particularly also in view of the fact that our Administration of Justice is in the hands of British lackeys, so I let the thing go at that, and merely content myself with writing in equally strong language about the mean and contemptible doings of the British and their allies in this country.

Somehow or other I have an idea that the war will soon end, because I cannot imagine that the people of England and France can be fooled much longer by their crooked politicians as to the real status, and as soon as the people there will find out how things stand they will sweep the betrayers of their trust out of office and will come to terms with Germany and her allies, and then you can rest assured that the first German boat which will leave New York Harbor, bound for Germany, will have among its passengers

Yours sincerely, MARCUS BRAUN.

Mr. White admitted to Mr. Becker that the Fair Play stock had been issued in his name, but he said Bernstorff had gone ahead and used his name without consulting him first.

Mrs. White, who brought her husband and Count von Bernstorff together, was also questioned a few days ago by the Attorney General. The nature of her testimony was not disclosed yesterday.

MOTHERS OF 75 DEAD GET HONOR MEDALS

Heroes' Day Ends With Ceremony in Hippodrome, at Which Mayor Presides.

CITY'S TRIBUTE OF HONOR

Some of Pershing's Veterans in the Audience—Day Observed in Parks and Churches.

Heroes' Day was celebrated yesterday by tributes to men of New York who have fallen on fields of France, by exercises in the city's parks and pulpits, and in a great mass meeting in the Hippodrome last night.

New York City presented silver medals containing gold stars at the Hippodrome to seventy-five mothers whose sons had sacrificed their lives for their country. At the close of the exercises Mayor Hylan walked from the stage to the mothers in the audience and pinned the medals upon the women.

In his address Mayor Hylan said that the words most suited to the occasion were those from President Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby, who lost five sons in the civil war:

"I pray that the Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

The City's Official Thanks.

Mayor Hylan said the meeting was held for the purpose of enabling New York City officially to express its thanks and gratitude to the soldiers from New York and to their mothers.

"Tonight we have gathered here to pay a tribute of honor," he said, "to the sons of New York who have died gloriously in their country's cause. They have died for our country that its flag might continue to stand for humanity and democracy throughout the world.

"The victories of our gallant troops could only have been attained at a great price and many sons of New York have paid it with their lives. They have labored to preserve from Prussian militarism these free institutions for which our forefathers fought. Let our boys in arms take renewed courage from this public manifestation of our pride and emotion and the intense love which we feel for their comrades who have died on the field of battle."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Mulry, rector of Fordham University, said that the bereaved mothers of American soldiers who had died, in spite of their sorrow, should rejoice that they had given birth to heroes who had died for the good of the world and the cause of civilization.

Pershing Veterans in Audience.

Among the guests of honor were 120 of General Pershing's veterans, who sat on the platform under Sergeant Louis Erickson. One of the number, Sergeant Preston Gibson, who has been cited for bravery, roused great enthusiasm from the crowd, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, when he said that England and France had saved the United States from conquest, and that those two nations deserved not only the highest honor from the United States but special gratitude from New York for the fact that this city was not now presided over by a burgomaster.

He predicted that American and allied soldiers would cross the Rhine and end the war in Berlin.

Among those present were the French Consul General, Gaston Liebert; Admiral Grout, Henri Golran, J. B. Nettement, and S. d'Halewyn, representing France; Consul General Clive Bailey of Great Britain, Consul General S. Carrara of Italy, Captain Carlo Tappi of the Italian Mission, Consul General Ernesto C. Perez of Argentina, Pierre Mali, Consul of Belgium; Cayetano de Quesada, Vice Consul of Cuba, and Major Rodriguez of the Cuban Army; Consul General Carlos Castro-Ruiz of Chile; Consul General Mario L. Gill of Uruguay; Consul General W. W. White of Paraguay, Consul General Chonosuke Yada of Japan, and Consul General H. C. de M. Pinheiro of Brazil.

More than 20,000 persons gathered about the music stand in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to attend the borough's celebration of Heroes' Day. Park Commissioner John N. Harman presided. In front of the stand a mound was made to resemble the last resting places of the soldier dead in France. It was covered with a blanket of Autumn leaves, and about the sides were various kinds of flowers now in season. Hundreds of those who took part in the exercises brought offerings, mostly of cut flowers, and placed them on the mound.

Among the earliest arrivals at the park was Mrs. Isabelle Blanchfield, of 108 Ryerson Street, widow of Captain John Blanchfield, of the United States Marine Corps, who gave up his life on June 6, while helping defend the road to Paris, at Château-Thierry. Mrs. Blanchfield was in mourning and was accompanied by her six-year-old daughter, Veronica. She carried a large bouquet of roses.

YOUNG PRIESTS ORDAINED.

Twenty-seven Deacons to Take Places of Catholic War Chaplains.

Twenty-seven deacons, graduates of St. Joseph's Seminary, were ordained priests yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, Bishop of Trenton, who officiated in the absence of Cardinal Farley. They will take the places of priests who have become Chaplains in the army and navy. The impressive ordination mass was held in lieu of the regular 11 o'clock mass, and was attended by more than 5,000 parishioners and relatives and friends of the young priests.

Prayers for the speedy recovery of Cardinal Farley were said at all the masses in every Catholic church in the archdiocese yesterday.

Because of the war the young postulants were graduated from St. Joseph's Seminary nine months ahead of the usual time. They had devoted some of their vacations and many spare hours to finish the four years' course in three. Sixty-six priests from the New York archdiocese have become Chaplains in the army and navy, it was announced.

The Superfluous Hen

"The Countess K. de R. was ordered by the Kommandant in Belgium to furnish his men so many eggs each day. She did so. Then she was ordered to dispose of her chickens to save food—but how, she asked, could she provide the eggs? They had not thought of that." * * *

"Wholly characteristic of the German mind," says Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, "which cannot think of two things at the same time."

This is merely one of the lighter touches in Brand Whitlock's description of the "Frontier of Frightfulness" in the September

Everybody's MAGAZINE

Quality—in a Wallach Store

"Quality," as we understand it, is that attribute which causes anything to continue to please.

In Men's Clothing, Hart Schaffner & Marx express it better than any other clothing makers we know of; Stetson does the same in hats; Manhattan means the same in shirts.

So, they are the kind of Clothes and Hats and Shirts we sell. Every furnishings item in our Stores is judged by similar standards.

To most men, the reputations of these distinguished houses are rightly enough a guarantee of "Quality."

But we hold "Quality" a step higher than this. With us, it is your satisfaction that counts—nothing more.

To this end we framed a simple Guarantee when we started in business. It reads the same—and means the same now—as it did thirty-one years ago. It says:

"If for any reason you are not satisfied with the goods you bought of us, we shall be glad to refund your money—without question—at any time."

More and more men are coming to realize that it is a mighty good thing to depend on—*and to depend on it*—especially today.

Why don't you?

Est. 1887 **Wallach Bros.** Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Aug. 26 or 27 on Main St., East Orange, between Lackawanna Station and Prospect St., or on North Clinton, between Main and Hamilton Sts., lady's diamond ring, 1¾ to 2 karats; Tiffany setting; liberal reward if returned to G. A. O'Brien, 150½ North Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Platinum pin, set with diamonds, between Larchmont and 125th St., on New Haven R. R., Amsterdam Av. car to 135th St., to Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Mrs. Thomas Russell, Larchmont Manor, N. Y. Telephone 178 Party J.

LOST—Sunday, about 11:30 A. M., on 5th Av. bus, 110th St., small green purse, gold edge, with name on card inside, "C. M. Murphy," small change, two keys, bills, and checks; reward. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Flexible diamond drop set in platinum, with three large diamonds surrounded by small diamonds, in Grand Central Station or Hotel Biltmore; $200 reward, no questions asked. Return to Cartier, 5th Av. and 52d St.

LOST—A russet color suitcase, about 26 in. long, bound with straps, at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, coming from Weehawken; reward. I. Weinrich, 1,126 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Wms. 1001.

LOST—Buick four runabout, engine 451882; $100 for recovery. Bath Beach 2417J.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Lost, black wallet containing registration and classification card. Finder return to business address, 110 West 14th.

REWARD paid for return of box containing gown and materials, left on Broadway-Amsterdam car, southbound, Saturday morning, about 8:30. Giannini, 1,947 Broadway.

$500 REWARD

for a ring, square solitaire diamond, surrounded with 10 sapphires and 60 small diamonds; lost Thursday between Greenwich, Conn., and Rye Beach. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.

No questions asked; return gold cigarette case and gold match box, monogram "L. F." Proportionate reward for return of either. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

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Have you tried one lately?

Mild Robert Burns may now be had with protecting foil about him, in the Longfellow size, at 2 for 25c. Try two.

This is the most efficient way to wrap efficient Robert Burns. It keeps him extra fresh. It insures his cleanliness to perfection. It safeguards him against breakage.

Remember — Robert Burns comes in two sizes:

1- In the *Longfellow* size, at 2 for 25c (Foil-wrapped or plain)

2- In the *Invincible* size, at 10c straight (Sold plain)

Rob't Burns
Cigar-10¢ and 2 for 25¢

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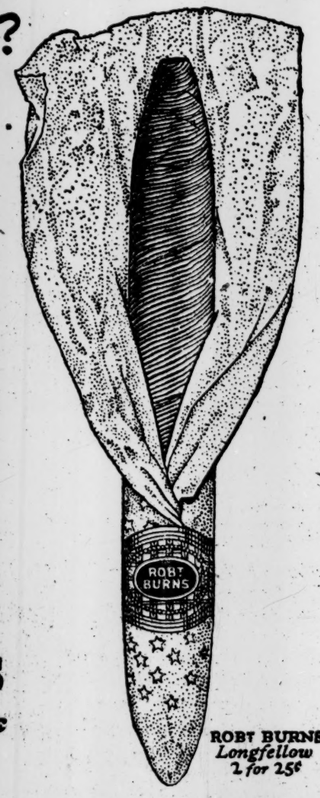

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM

Mothers know that all talcums are not safe for baby's skin, so they insist on Mennen's. If Mennen's is better for baby, it's better for you. Shake Mennen's all over you after your bath — you'll feel cool all day and your clothes won't stick.

Try it.

Nothing you ever tried relieved chafing for more than a few minutes. Kora-Konia relieves chafing for all day—and heals the raw spots.

Kora-Konia is a curative powder which stays where it's put. It resists moisture and is not washed away by perspiration. It doesn't rub off. It leaves a protective film over the raw spots, dries up sores and *cures* all severe skin irritation due to external cause.

Diaper rash and teething rash are quickly cured by Kora-Konia. It's great for sunburn.

At all druggists. A big box for 50c.